DAILY REPORT

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DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS VIEWED

PM181135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[V. Levonov article: "Disarmament Committee: Words and Deeds"]

[Text] A regular session of the Disarmament Committee is in progress at Geneva's Palais des Nations. It is an important international forum. As constituted by the UN General Assembly's first special disarmament session in 1978, it is an offspring of detente. For the first time in the postwar period the committee includes the five nuclear powers and all militarily major states, and the basic political groups of the contemporary world, including the nonaligned countries, are represented on it on a balanced basis. This organ has been entrusted with the conduct of specific talks to draft agreements and treaties limiting the arms race.

The committee has the appropriate experience. Quite a few important multilateral treaties and agreements have been drafted and concluded during the history of more than 20 years of talks within its framework. Some of them have become remarkable landmarks. Suffice it to name the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxic Weapons and on Their Destruction, the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, and several others. These documents are a reflection of the active process of formulating a system of international treaties and agreements which realistically limit the arms race and are aimed at extirpating war from the life of human society.

About a dozen draft agreements, aimed at limiting the arms race in its different aspects, have been submitted for the committe's deliberation.

The Soviet Union has submitted the basic provisions of a treaty on the general and complete banning of nuclear weapons tests, the basic provisions of a convention to ban chemical weapons, and a draft treaty on prohibiting the deployment of any type of weapons in outer space. A number of useful proposals have been submitted by the delegations of other states, socialist ones as well as nonaligned and neutral states. There are numerous, numerous recommendations by the UN General Assembly calling on the committee to undertake immediately the preparation of appropriate international agreements on specific questions of curbing the arms race and disarmament. Thus, there is a basis for businesslike talks.

Last January the leaders of the Warsaw Pact member states appealed to all countries, in their Prague Political Declaration, to give a new impetus to talks, including talks within the Geneva Disarmament Committee framework. They spoke out in favor of elaborating in the shortest possible time a treaty on the general and complete banning of nuclear weapons tests; speeding up the elaboration of an international convention on the prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons; undertaking the preparation of a convention prohibiting neutron weapons; proceeding without delay to talks on prohibiting the deployment of any type of weapons in outer space; reaching agreement as quickly as possible on an international convention prohibiting radiological weapons; and speeding up the solution of the question of strengthening the guarantees of the security of non-nuclear states.

The joint statement of leading party and state figures from socialist countries, adopted at their June meeting in Moscow, reads: "In order to reach agreements on urgent questions is sphere of halting the arms race and improving the international situation it is necessary to make maximum efforts, conduct talks in a businesslike manner and positive spirit, take steps which help create a favorable atmosphere for progress at these talks, and not undertake actions which could complicate them."

It must, however, be said that despite the clearly expressed will of delegations constituting the overwhelming majority in the Disarmament Committee, for over 4 years now its work has been marking time, while practically no talks are conducted on the most important items on its agenda. What are the reasons behind such a state of affairs?

Let us take the group of most topical questions referring to curbing the nuclear arms race. Over 4 years ago the Soviet Union, supported by the other socialist community countries, submitted a proposal to halt the production of nuclear weapons in all their variety and gradually reduce stockpiles up to the total liquidation of such weapons. In order to put matters on a practical footing the USSR spoke in favor of drawing up a program for gradual nuclear disarmament and submitted the appropriate document to the Disarmament Committee. The Soviet proposal met with broad support. The UN General Assembly has called persistently for talks in a number of resolutions adopted at its sessions. Nonetheless, so far these talks have not started, due to opposition by the United States and its closest NATO allies who claim that such talks are supposedly "premature."

Under the conditions of the stepping up of the arms race by U.S. and NATO militarist circles and the growing danger of war caused by the plans to deploy U.S. cruise and Pershing-II missiles on the Continent of Europe, the delegations of socialist and nonaligned states came forward at the committee's current session with an initiative to discuss specific measures to prevent nuclear war. What they had in mind was the formation of a specialized group which would examine such measures as the rejection of first use of nuclear weapons by all states possessing them; a nuclear arms freeze, a proclamation by all nuclear states of a moratorium on the carrying out of any nuclear explosions whatsoever until the conclusion of a treaty on the general and complete banning of nuclear weapons tests; and other measures.

This proposal was adamantly opposed by delegations from NATO countries and the tone was set by the U.S. delegation. For 2 months the committee tried to "persuade" the U.S. representatives to agree that his question be included in the current session's agenda. But it simply failed to get their agreement to set up the appropriate working group.

The situation that has developed during discussion of the problem of a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons tests in equally typical. Having broken off as far back as in 1980 the tripartite Soviet-U.S.-British talks on this question, the United States is blocking its discussion in the committee. A year ago the U.S. delegation was finally forced to agree on the setting of a special working group on this question having, however, conditioned its agreement on the proviso that the future treaty's "Control and verification" provisions will be discussed first within this group's framework.

This stance cannot confuse anyone. In actual fact the U.S. delegation is striving to bury the talks on the substance of the future treaty in the maze of specific details of a technical or juridical nature. The true U.S. position is shown by the fact that the U.S. delegation at the 37th UN General Assembly Session voted against all resolutions, including a resolution submitted by a group of Western countries, which contained an appeal for the conclusion of a treaty on the comprehensive banning of nuclear tests.

While putting forth fabricated pretexts to slow down the talks in the Committee, the U.S. side is making efforts to augment and qualitatively improve its nuclear strategic potential. Washington is following a line of continuing the underground explosions of nuclear weapons, including weapons of higher yield than that envisaged in the Soviet-U.S. "Threshold" Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests, which has so far not come in force through the fault of the United States.

Or let us take the question of preventing an arms race in outer space. A Soviet draft treaty to ban the deployment of any kinds of weapons in outer space is on the negotiating table. Delegations from a number of socialist and nonaligned states have also submitted their specific proposals. Several delegations from Western countries have also spoken in favor of a businesslike discussion.

A decision is blocked only by the U.S. delegation's stance of promoting the groundless thesis according to which the Soviet proposal supposedly ignores the question of limiting antisatellite systems. In actual fact, as the Soviet Union has repeatedly declared, it is prepared to continue the examination of this question within the framework of bilateral Soviet-U.S. talks (actually broken off by the Americans in 1979) as well as at the Disarmament Committee.

The question of preventing an arms race in outer space becomes especially acute in view of the U.S. Administration's decision to start the development of a large-scale ABM defense system. These plans are nothing but a camouflaged program to develop a "first-strike" potential. Its implementation would be fraught with exacerbated instability in the world and a greater threat that a nuclear war may occur.

The U.S. desire to wreck any talks at the Disarmament Committee and use it as an umbrella for the implementation of militarist programs can also be clearly traced in the discussions on other agenda items: The strengthening of guarantees for the security of non-nuclear states, the banning of the development and production of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons, the ensuring of safe development of nuclear power supplies, and the comprehensive disarmament program.

The U.S. stance brings forth sharp criticism both in the committee itself and outside it. It is, for example, no accident that the Delhi conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries called on the committee to make its contribution to the elaboration of urgent measures to halt and reverse the nuclear arms race and in particular to freeze the development, production, stockpiling, and deployment of nuclear weapons. The heads of nonaligned states have also come out in favor of the soonest completion of the draft treaty on the comprehensive banning of nuclear weapons tests, as well as the solution of the problem of consolidating the security of non-nuclear states and other topical problems.

The proposals elaborated in Delhi have the sympathy and understanding of the socialist states. Just like the stipulations of the Prague Political Declaration, they reflect the will of the overwhelming majority of mankind to eliminate the threat of a nuclear war. As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov declared at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, "It will be a great blessing for all countries and peoples if it becomes possible to reduce the level of armaments and military expenditures on both sides and undertake disarmament -- something for which we are actively striving." The Geneva Disarmament Committee can and must play its role for the attaining of this goal.

ROUNDTABLE REVIEWS WARSAW PACT MBFR PROPOSALS

AU161835 Sofia REBOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Jul 83 p 1, 6

["RABOTNICHESKO DELO organizes roundtable discussions at Vienna's Hofburg; the initiatives always come from the socialist countries"]

[Text] In the middle of February 1983, the talks on reducing the armed forces and armaments in central europe which are being held in Vienna entered into an important stage. The socialist countries, based on the coordinated line of the consultative committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries conference held in Prague, submitted proposals expressing a new and very efficient approach. Thus, on 17 February the USSR, on behalf of the socialist countries -- direct participants in the talks — submitted a proposal which opened a path toward reducing the military potentials of the Warsaw Pact and NATO in central Europe. On 23 June 1983, the socialist countries again submitted a new and particularly important initiative -- in this case by the CSSR which, on behalf of the countries directly participating in the talks — submitted a proposal which opened a path toward reducing the military potentials of the Warsaw Pact and NATO in central Europe. On 23 June 1983, the socialist countries again submitted a new and particularly important initiative -- in this case by the CSSR which, on behalf of the countries directly participating in the talks, presented to the forum a draft document on general understanding.

Unfortunately, the western countries, the NATO members, so far have not given any signs that they are inclined to adopt a constructive, sincere, and business-like approach toward the forum in the Hofburg Palace in Vienna.

All this gave a good reason to the RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial staff to organize now, when only few days remain till the end of the 30th round of the Vienna talks, a roundtable talk in which the following persons participated: Valerian Mykhaylov, ambassador and leader of the USSR delegation; Emil Keblusek, ambassador and leader of the CSSR delegation; and Lyubomir Shopov, ambassador and leader of the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO: What is the meaning of the new approach of the socialist countries at the Vienna talks and how does it make it possible to overcome the stalemate and achieve mutually acceptable decisions as this was previously emphasized?

Valerian Mikhaylov: The essence of the new approach as proposed by the socialist countries connected with reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe aims at overcoming the hindrances artificially created by the western countries and at finding an easy and practical solution to the entire problem. The new element in this approach is to be found in the method proposed for action in the necessary direction.

In the first place, the socialist countries propose beginning without delay an effective reduction of armed forces and armaments in central europe, thus bringing this to a coordinated goal -- to establish a numerical equality of the armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact at a lower level in this region -- each side gets 900,000 men, including 700,000 in the infantry -- regardless of the discussions, differences, and assessments about the number of the forces of the countries at the present moment.

In the second place, the socialist countries also submitted to the Vienna talks a concrete consistent scheme of practical actions for bringing the talks out of a deadlock and bringing them to a coordinated goal.

As a first step this scheme provides for achieving as soon as possible a reduction of a certain part of the U.S. and USSR forces in Central Europe together with their armaments on the basis of mutual example which will be followed by freezing the levels of armed forces and armaments of all participants directly participating in the talks, a situation which must remain into force until a general agreement is reached, an agreement which has to terminate the Vienna talks. This draft proposal was presented in Vienna on 23 June 1983 on behalf of the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the CSSR, and the USSR as countries directly participating in the talks. Along with the obligation of the countries to reduce the number of their armed forces in the next 3 years at equal ceilings, the draft also provides for the necessary measures for observing and checking up on the fulfillment of the obligations adopted by the countries in accordance with the agreement reached.

Thus, by developing and specifying the appropriate points of the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member countries, the new proposals of the socialist countries presented to the Vienna talks ensure a realistic and clear basis for action which offers a possibility to end the fruitless discussion and reach mutually acceptable decisions.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO: Let us now discuss the new proposal presented to the Vienna talks by the CSSR in June 1983 on behalf of the socialist countries directly participating in the talks. What is its essence?

Emil Keblusek: It is known that the Czechosolovak delegation, on behalf of the socialist countries directly participating in the Vienna talks, presented on 23 June 1983 a draft on "an agreement on reducing the armed forces and armaments and on the measures connected with this in central Europe." This draft specifies and develops in a legally contractual form the third element of the new complex of proposals of 17 February 1983. The core of this draft is a substantial reduction of the armed forces and armament in central Europe for 3 years by all the 11 countries directly participating in the Vienna talks with the purpose of achieving collective levels of 900,000 men each for NATO and the Warsaw Pact, including 700,000 in the infantry, by limiting the air force to 200,000 men each. In this case, regardless of the differences in assessing the number of the forces of the Warsaw Pact and NATO in the region of reduction, each side will have the possibility to determine alone and within the framework of the existing military alliance the volume and procedure of reducing their forces together with their military equipment and armaments.

In order to maintain and observe the lower level parity of the countries, the draft provides for the implementation of a mechanism of such obligations which will not allow any excess to occur in the achieved equal collective levels of the forces, not even temporarily. The draft further contains a broad complex of measures for verifying the fulfillment of the agreement which totally and fully is in keeping with the principle of reasonably correlating the nature of the reductions. This means that in this case an appropriate control is provided on the process for reducing not only the foreign but also the national forces and also a substantially effective examination of the armed forces of the countries after reductions at all levels were achieved. Besides, our joint draft includes such measures for strengthening confidence as mutually reporting military activities, exchanging information, consultating among the countries, and setting up a joint commission.

The new draft for agreement presented by the socialist countries consists of five sectors which are organically linked. This is a comprehensive and a balanced document. It is fully in keeping with the coordinated mandate at the Vienna talks and with the principle of mutuality and equality of the obligations -- not to inflict any harm to the security of anyone participating in the talks, including to the participants enjoying a special status.

It preserves and develops everything positive which has been accumulated during the 10-year old history of the Vienna talks. Its compromising nature is clearly expressed because it takes into consideration to a great extent the Western stands, including the principle of collectivity in the measures for reduction and limitation and also in the sphere of verification.

Therefore, the socialist countries have done everything possible to bring the talks out of the deadlock and stimulate them toward the desired direction -- toward reaching a mutually acceptable agreement as soon as possible. The West now has the floor.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO: The efforts of the socialist countries, including the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for a success in the Vienna talks have accompanied the work of this forum since its very beginning. And these efforts since the beginning of these talks have confronted themselves with the unconstructive and negative stand of the West. Where can we find the explanation for this Western attitude in the present international situation?

Lyubomir Shopov: The main cause for the lack of any specific results at the talks, as the representatives of the socialist countries have many times emphasized, is the political unwillingness and lack of readiness of the Western participants to really contribute to searching for and finding mutually acceptable agreements. The new scheme of the socialist countries proposed on 23 June 1983 fully allows us to resolve the disputable questions artificially created by the West and to clear the road toward making a start in reducing the military potentials in central Europe which has been desired for a long time. The easily attainable and realistic formula for reducing the armed forces together with their military equipment and armaments in the final analysis allows us to preserve the existing balance of power, however at a substantially lower level, a circumstance of great importance for the countries in immediate proximity to the region of central Europe such as the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We witness in Vienna, unfortunately, a serious gap between the assertions of the Western representatives about the need for reducing the military potentials in central Europe and the activity of the NATO member countries in practice. An example of this is not only the unconstructive policy of the West at the talks but also the unprecedented rearmament of the United States and of its allies in Europe. This activity actually explains the attempts of the Western participants to revise the mandate of the talks by removing from the agenda such important issues as reducing the military equipment and armaments and limiting the number of the air force personnel, issues which are of great importance for the security of the so-called flanks, which are vulnerable to a number of NATO's annihilating weapons systems situated in central Europe.

The new draft agreements presented by the socialist countries on 23 June 1983, as the leaders of the fraternal USSR and CSSR delegations emphasized, have all the necessary prerequisites for reaching mutually acceptable agreements on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. They show in reality the political willpower and constructive approach of the Warsaw Pact member countries toward the Vienna talks. In order to achieve realistic results in reducing the exceptionally high and dangerous military potential in the center of our continent, however, a serious desire and readiness are needed on the part of the Western participants and they must at last contribute not in words but also in deeds to resolve this particularly complicated issue. That is why only one thing is needed -- a constructive approach and an answer on behalf of the Western participants to the proposals of the socialist countries of 23 June 1983.

U.S. FORESEES EUROPE AS 'THEATER OF NUCLEAR WAR'

PM181044 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[Article by Ye. Rusakov: "But Taking a Risk is Something Else...."]

[Text] The closer we get to the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in West Europe, planned for December, the more zealous Washington becomes in its endeavor to wrap them up in a "peacemaking" package, trying to show that the missiles are purely defensive and are even capable of aiding successful talks on their limitation. In an interview for the West German magazine BUNTE ILLUSTRIERTE Ronald Reagan gave assurances that "...the ground-based cruise missiles and Pershing-II missiles were developed not for the purpose of attack but to prevent war." This is the face the White House presents to the public, primarily the West Europen public. But what is its real face? What is it actually after in West Europe?

This is most eloquently demonstrated by a secret document, information on which has found its way into the U.S. press. I am talking about the Pentagon and National Security Council report approved by the U.S. President last spring and entitled "Defense Directives for Fiscal 1984-1988." The document's main postulates are confirmed and supplemented by the new directives for fiscal 1985-1989 and U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's accompanying memorandum.

The document preaches the adventurist idea of waging a "protracted" nuclear war and the possibility of winning it.

"In any event the United States must gain the upper hand in it and be able to force the Soviet Union to seek an immediate end to hostilities on terms favorable to the United States," the report says. The "validation" of the admissibility of a nuclear war and material preparations for it through unprecedented U.S. rearmament -- to the tune of $2 trillion -- this is the essence of Washington's strategic creed.

The NATO allies have been allotted the place of supreme "honor" in U.S. strategy: As accomplices in waging psychological, economic and other unarmed war against the socialist countries and the governments of other states which Washington does not like. And as a substantial makeweight for the U.S. military potential, although publicly the authoris of the "zero" and "interim" options pretend that the British and French nuclear arsenal has nothing to do with NATO.

But what has attracted and still attracts the Pentagon most is the geographical position of the NATO countries: In fact, apart from Japan and South Korea the United States has no other allies situated near the USSR which allow nuclear weapons aimed at the Soviet Union onto their territories. U.S. strategists are giving West Europe the role of bridgehead for a nuclear missile attack on the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries, and correspondingly, of targets for a retaliatory strike.

It is West Europe which constantly features as the Pentagon's most likely "theater of limited" nuclear war. And if it were not a densely populated continent, the original motherland of the United States itself. Former U.S. Secretary of State J.F. Dulles wrote that "the Pentagon leaders reckoned that the purpose of NATO was to transform Europe into a theater of war covered by the strategic planning of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff." You can't put it clearer than that!

The first postwar doctrines -- Truman's "containment" and Dulles' "massive retaliation," which gambled on the only form of war in Europe with the USSR and its allies, that is, a general nuclear war -- were essentially geared to preparation for a nuclear war confined to the territory of the European continent.

Having lost its monopoly on nuclear weapons and its advantage in terms of delivery vehicles, Washington adopted in 1962 the doctrine of "flexible response" envisaging three stages of nuclear war. The first is tactical nuclear war, "limited" in terms of the power of the weapons and in terms of its territorial extent. Europe was seen as a prime venue for such a war. The second stage was "limited" strategic war envisaging as accurate nuclear strike against the enemy's strategic facilities and command and communications facilities so as to avoid a retaliatory strike by disarming him. The third stage was general nuclear war, pulling out all the stops.

The advocates of "flexible response" and their current followers preach that nuclear war can allegedly be "controled" by pausing at or gradually ascending through its stages. Which means that the United States, by not pulling out all the stops, still has the chance of avoiding retaliation by sitting pretty on the other side of the Atlantic while the nuclear conflagration rages in Europe. As for the allies, well...friendship is one thing, but taking a risk is something else.

The Pentagon armchair strategists live in a world of wild and dangerous illusions. Nuclear war is not a duel in the bois de Boulogne. The Soviet Union, which is the prime target of all these doctrines, has everything it needs to make a retaliatory strike against the territory of a nuclear aggressor wherever he may be, including one on the other side of the Atlantic. "The states represented at the conference stress most forcefully that any expectation of winning a nuclear war having unleashed it is foolhardy," the Prague Political Declaration noted. "If there were a nuclear war there would be no winners. It would inevitably result in the destruction of entire peoples and colossal devastation and disastrous consequences for civilization and actual life on earth."

Is there, then, any point in delving into the imaginary scenarios of nuclear war? There is. The true intentions of the U.S. administration, the logic of its way of thinking, and its attitude toward enemies and allies are perhaps most vividly perceptible in the Pentagon doctrines. These doctrines offer a kind of scale which makes it possible to judge U.S. aggressiveness at different periods.

In the early seventies, when a certain sobering occurred across the Atlantic in the face of the military and strategic balance between the capitalist and the socialist worlds and following the failure of the aggression in Vietnam, the doctrine of "realistic deterrence" was adopted. It was based upon the concept of mutual "assured destruction," in other words recognition of the fact that a first strike (in other words a nuclear attack) is pointless because the other side has an "assured potential" for a second, retaliatory strike. This is why the Pentagon scenarios omitted the second stage -- the "limited" strategic war.

The intensification of aggressiveness in U.S. foreign policy during the late seventies and early eighties was reflected in the introduction of instructions to prepare -- again -- for "limited" strategic war. At first this was done by the famous Carter Directive No 59. Now the Pentagon has gone even further. The present administration has elaborated a new version of "limited" strategic war, naming it "protracted" and "prolonged." As THE LOS ANGELES TIMES noted at the time, the Pentagon proceeds on the basis of the possibility of not just one but several "nuclear exchanges of fire." The intention is, according to UPI reports, to elaborate "plans for the purpose of beheading the structure of military and political power," and the nuclear and conventional forces, as well as "destroying industrial sectors which determine military potential."

And what do these scenarios promise for the U.S. allies in Europe?

While the "flexible response" doctrine, adopted by NATO in 1967, gave West Europe up as a battlefield of "limited" tactical nuclear war, the present strategy also assigns to it the role of bridgehead for conducting the second stage of a nuclear war, the "limited" strategic war. Precisely this is the purpose of the new U.S. nuclear missile weapons, first and foremost the Pershing-II, preparations for whose deployment on FRG territory have already started, and which can reach the USSR -- in 6 minutes.

And what is the outcome?!

The very same Washington which proclaims at the top of its voice that the U.S. nuclear "shield" is supposedly meant to "defend West Europe, in actual fact would like, in the event of a nuclear war, to use the corpses of its allies and the ruins of their [illegible] to build a twin lightning conductor to protect the United States itself -- initially at the first stage and then at the second stage of the Pentagon scenario for nuclear conflagration. The retaliatory strike against U.S. territory, or so the Pentagon assures its compatriots, is supposedly to be expected only at "the last stage" by which time, when all that is left of West Europe is a radioactive desert, matters may come to an end and America may survive.

The present President uses one hand to sign the Williamsburg "manifesto," swearing by the sacred word "peace," and the other to sign the Pentagon directives which assign to the NATO allies the role of twin lightning conductor by means of which the United States could deflect the strike, having started the war. This is nothing but boundless hypocrisy!

Neither is it an accident that Washington, affecting readiness for "flexibility" at the Geneva talks, in actual fact is sacrificing their success to its nuclear ambitions. The directive, in UPI's opinion, "ignores the possibility of agreement or peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union."

Much has been thrown into the balance in Europe.

The deployment of the new U.S. missiles would sharply exacerbate the nuclear confrontation in Europe and would increase the risk of the outbreak of war. That is why, as the Soviet government's 28 May statement points out, our country would be forced to take timely and efficient measures, including measures against U.S. territory itself.

But the Soviet Union does not desire this, it desires an honest and mutually acceptable agreement taking into account the legitimate security interests of all people, including the West European and the U.S. peoples. For we proceed on the basis that stable and lasting peace cannot exist unless it is based upon the principle of equality and identical security for the sides. And in the nuclear age in particular. "Peaceful coexistence is objectively furthered by the military and strategic equilibrium between socialism and imperialism," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov noted at the CPSU Central Committee June plenum. "The achievement of this equilibrium is one of the most important results of the last decades. It has cost our people and the peoples of the other socialist community countries considerable efforts and means and we will not allow it to be disturbed."

It is time that the West understood this, too.

NATO ACCUSED OF 'TILTING' ARMS BALANCE

LD160946 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 16 TASS -- News analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

NATO military topsiders do not abandon attempts to mislead their nations by making statements to the effect that the "positions-of-strength" dialogue with socialist countries can bring about an agreement on Washington's terms.

Speaking in an interview with French television, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said that the Soviet Union had done everything possible to prevent the deployment of U.S. missiles in West Europe. Now that its efforts had come to nothing one should hope that the Soviet Union would be more sensible in the negotiations (that is to say, agree to the upsetting of the balance of forces in Europe).

For his part West Germany's Defense Minister Manfred Woerner said in the Bundestag that he still hoped for an "intermediate result" in the Geneva negotiations on medium-range nuclear systems in Europe, the DDP [FRG news agency] news agency reports. According to DP, the minister believes that the Americans have shown 'flexibility' and presently it was the Russians' turn to have their say. Mr. Woerner failed to mention just one thing. He did not tell the Bundestag that an "intermediate result" he was talking about was on the way between the initial and subsequent NATO positions, not between those of the USA and the USSR. The United States and its allies, West Germany among them, as before flatly refuse to use the same standards for evaluating their own security and that of the socialist countries.

At the present time the North Atlantic Alliance and the Warsaw Treaty each have about 1,000 delivery vehicles of medium-range nuclear weapons. And nonetheless the United States and its allies are working toward tilting, in any option, this balance of forces in their own favor.

Western powers are adamant in offering the Soviet Union that it match its medium-range nuclear systems only against America's Pershing II and cruise missiles. In their opinion, the Soviet Union should pretend that it simply does not notice the armaments which its medium-range systems counter today, namely U.S. forward-based systems and nuclear systems of Britain and France. They keep talking that the USSR has deployed in the European part of the country missiles which can hit Western Europe, while to this date the United States does not have in Western Europe any land-based missiles capable of reaching the territories of the USSR and its allies.

However, Soviet people cannot accept such a "logic". It is of little difference for them where lethal nuclear systems are launched from, be it from the air, from the land or from under the surface of the Baltic or Mediterranean seas. Similarly, it makes little difference for them what identification signs -- U.S., British or French -- the delivery vehicles will bear.

Therefore, all talks about the 'flexibility' of the Americans who are allegedly prepared to give the Soviet Union the 'right' to choose any number of missiles are nothing else than deceptions. Soviet people are in actual fact offered to choose between several options of how the balance of forces is to be upset. The NATO countries will never see such a choice made, no matter how much they keep talking that 'now it's the Russians' turn to have their say'. In actual fact the ball is in their court.

If, despite the demands of the peoples and contrary to common sense, they do try to upset the existing balance of forces by siting in Western Europe -- in addition to the existing systems -- new medium-range nuclear systems which can be used as a first-strike weapon, tomorrow they may have to blame themselves.

The balance of forces will by all means be restored, only this time at a higher level. At the same time the danger of war (including as a result of a fatal mistake or accident) will grow manyfold.

NUCLEAR FREEZE WIDELY SUPPORTED IN EAST, WEST

PM152210 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 27, Jul 83 pp 14-15

[Vladimir Kelin article: "Freeze As a First Step"]

[Text] The Soviet government, in pursuance of a relevant decision of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, has proposed to the governments of the United States, Britain, France and the People's Republic of China that the nuclear powers freeze all the nuclear armaments in their possession, both quantitatively and qualitatively. This could be done initially by the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. with a view to the others following suit.

In adopting the decision the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet took into account, among other things, two circumstances of fundamental importance. First, the urgent need in the present tense international situation to put an end to the nuclear arms race. Second, the growing interest in the idea of a freeze on nuclear arsenals evinced by many Western political leaders and the support of this idea by broad sections of the public in the U.S. and the West European countries.

The latest Soviet proposal is a step in the realization by the Soviet government of the decisions of the November 1982 and June 1983 plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee directed at the reduction of international tension and the reaching of effective agreements in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament.

In his report at the recent session of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, Andrey Gromyko pointed out that the U.S. Administration is bent on carrying out its strategic arm build up programmes and deploying the new medium-range missiles in Western Europe. The Soviet foreign minister stressed that it is not yet too late to halt the dangerous trend of developments if the U.S. and its NATO allies respond to the Soviet Union's constructive proposals. "As a beginning," he said, "it would be reasonable to reach agreement at least on halting the further stockpiling of nuclear arms by putting a quantitative and qualitiative freeze on the nuclear arsenals of the sides."

The idea of a nuclear freeze covers a wide range of approaches and nuances depending on where and by whom it is taken up. Some place the emphasis on a freeze on strategic armaments, others on stopping the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe. Still others view the situation as a whole, including the testing, production and deployment of nuclear warheads and means of delivery.

The Soviet position is that the freeze should presuppose the termination of the quantitative build-up of all the components of the nuclear arsenals of the sides, and also the undertaking by them of the commitment not to deploy new kinds and types of nuclear weapons. Besides, each side would announce a moratorium on all tests of nuclear warheads, as well as on the testing of new kinds and types of delivery vehicles.

Observance of the freeze could be effectively verified by national technical means. If need be, additional measures could be worked out jointly.

In the movement for a freeze now gaining momentum the world over, including the United States, the emphasis is placed primarily on a bilateral halt to the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons. Besides, there is also the question of limiting spending on nuclear weapon production.

It is unquestionably important to have full clarity as to what is meant by a freeze. Essential too is it to bear in mind, as was pointed out in the Soviet government's statement of May 28, that a freeze on nuclear armaments is the most feasible and at the same time effective first step pending the achievement of agreement on their reduction. Clearly it is this that makes the idea particularly attractive. It is being increasingly realized in the U.S. and Western Europe that if agreement on concrete measures to limit and reduce armaments cannot be reached at the present stage, at least a halt must be called. For every year missed for reaching agreement on arms limitation, Yuriy Andropov has said, gives rise to new problems and makes it more difficult to check the arms race.

Why has it proved impossible to date to introduce a nuclear freeze?

Primarily because it is vigorously opposed by the U.S. Administration? Washington holds that the concept of a freeze is dangerous because it would supposedly preserve the present high and, in the U.S. view, unequal levels of nuclear strength and hence would make the Soviet Union less willing to negotiate. Moreover, it is argued, a freeze would involve the complex problems of specifying exactly what should be frozen, how this should be done, and how it could be verified. Discussion of such details, Washington maintains, could only put off indefinitely serious negotiations on arms limitation, which is allegedly the sole concern of the U.S. leaders.

Not long ago Richard Perle, U.S. Assistant Secretary for Defence, declared, in defiance of generally known facts, that the West has been systematically reducing its armaments unilaterally for the past 15 years, and therefore a freeze or moratorium in the sphere of strategic armaments would supposedly serve to weaken deterrence and increase the threat of war.

In other words, what is trotted out is official Washington's favorite thesis that the U.S. and NATO have become weaker while the U.S.S.R. and the other Warsaw Treaty countries possess a far too great military potential, that the strategic balance has been upset and must be tipped the other way, in favour of the West. When the U.S. and NATO have built up their nuclear muscle the Soviet Union will become more pliable in negotiations, the argument goes.

The contention that a freeze would be advantageous only for the U.S.S.R. is totally unfounded. The facts show that there is parity between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. in nuclear armaments. This is recognized not only in the U.S.S.R. but by official quarters in the United States itself. Incidentally, the American participants in the movement for a freeze, the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT observes, likewise proceed from the approximate equivalence of the U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals.

The contention that the U.S. is lagging behind is intended primarily to influence those who provide the funds for military spending. The well-known journalist Leslie Gelb writes that when John F. Kennedy, one of whose campaign slogans in the 1960 election was the elimination of the "missile gap," became president, he discovered that the U.S. had 2,000 missiles and the Russians 200 at most. President Reagan and his defence secretary Caspar Weinberger also speak of "Soviet Superiority," yet when Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General John Vessey was asked whether he would exchange strategic positions with the Russians, he answered with a categorical no.

Totally unfounded also is the hope that the Soviet Union will become more pliant to the detriment of its own security if the U.S. and its NATO allies carry out the "rearmament." The Soviet side will not give in to pressure. Pressure tactics only complicate negotiations. A freeze, on the other hand, would facilitate talks.

Washington's main concern, however, appears to be not limitation of the arms race, but continuation of its policy of undermining security the world over. The outcome of the Williamsburg conference of the Seven and the June session of the NATO Council in Paris leave no doubt that Washington and its allies place the emphasis as hitherto on the achievement of military superiority. They are persisting in steering the same dangerous course which is causing deep alarm on both sides of the Atlantic. While the idea of a nuclear freeze is rejected by the U.S. Administration, it is widely supported by authoritative political leaders, wide sections of the public, and religious organizations, both Catholic and Protestant. A recent Gallup poll revealed that 71 percent of the Americans are for the conclusion of an agreement between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. on an immediate freeze on the production, deployment and testing of nuclear weapons. A resolution in favour of a freeze submitted to the U.S. House of Representatives was carried by 278 votes to 149.

Senator Edward Kennedy sees in a freeze a move that should be followed by a gradual reduction of the stockpiles of nuclear weapons and is the best protection against the danger of nuclear war. The idea is supported by the Democratic presidential aspirants Walter Mondale and Senator Alan Cranston, and also by Democratic Senator Gary Hart. Support for the idea is also expressed in a pastoral letter circulated by U.S. Catholic bishops which reflects the sentiments of 82 percent of the Catholic following in the country. It will be recalled also that the anti-war organizations of 13 West European countries and the United States sent a joint telegram to the Paris session of the NATO council demanding an unconditional freeze on the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe. A group of prominent British scientists published an open letter calling for an immediate freeze.

That the idea of a nuclear freeze finds a wide response in the Soviet Union and in other socialist countries -- a fact confirmed also by the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee -- and in the U.S. and many West European countries testifies to its urgency and timeliness. In other words, there exists a favourable political groundwork for the realization of this important step towards the reduction of nuclear arsenals and their eventual abolition. No one would gain an advantage, everything would remain as before. But this is only the point of departure.

The important thing is that a possibility would be opened for halting the arms race, for giving the matter serious thought and for continuing the negotiations in the calmer atmosphere so essential for a quest for constructive, mutually beneficial solutions. It would be simpler to ascertain the real balance of forces, should anyone have any doubts on this score, to agree to lower the level of the military strategic balance, if the nuclear weapon production lines were to be stopped.

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and the Soviet Government have voiced the hope that the legislative bodies and governments of the U.S., Britain, France and the People's Republic of China will take a responsible, constructive position with regard to the proposal for a freeze on nuclear armaments and will display the political will to break out, once and for all, of the vicious circle of the arms race. "By the reaction of one or another state the peoples everywhere will be able to judge of its true policy on the central issue of our time -- the prevention of nuclear war," Andrey Gromyko said in an interview to a TASS correspondent.

SFRY-CEMA INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION APPRAISED

LD160005 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1900 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Mikhail Mikhayalov commentary on Yugoslav participation in industrial cooperation between socialist countries]

[Text] First of all about the benefits of this type of cooperation. Cooperation, that is the international division of labor, makes it possible for countries involved to reduce considerably the time of preparing new goods for production, to reduce production costs by 50 to 70 percent and to achieve high profitability of production. CEMA member-countries, in addition, when concluding agreements, plan precisely not only the volume of production, but also the method of marketing finished products -- to whom they will be delivered, when and in what amount. Thus, an enterprise, i.e. the producer, is convinced that its goods will not lie in warehouses for long.

In fulfilling the long-term cooperation programs, Mikhail Mikhaylov goes on, CEMA member-countries have already concluded over 120 multilateral and about 1,000 bilateral agreements, on the basis of which they set up enterprises which produce chiefly for exports. For instance, Bulgaria delivers to its CEMA partners about 95 percent of its total production of electrically propelled vehicles; Hungary, 80 to 85 percent of buses; Poland, 70 to 75 percent of ships; Czechoslovakia, the same number of streetcars and long-distance motor locomotives.

Every year, the commentator goes on, the role of Yugoslavia in the cooperation of socialist countries, CEMA-members grows. In this context, the trade between Yugoslavia and CEMA is increasingly based on industrial cooperation. Let us take the example of the automobile industry. In the past 5-year period, exchanges of this industry's production between Yugoslav and Soviet enterprises amounted to $260 million dollars. In the current 5-year period until 1986, it should reach the amount of half a billion dollars. In this connection, it is important to stress that our countries deliver to each other that quantity of finished products and sets of products which compensates for their imports. Yugoslav enterprises are developing such relations also with enterprises of the car industry in Poland and in the People's Republic of Hungary. Similar ties between the CEMA states and the SFRY also exist in the agricultural machine industry and chemical industry, in shipbuilding, the electro-technical industry, production of polygraphic equipment and this has been convincingly demonstrated among other things at the international exhibition of polygraphic technology which is on in Moscow at present.

Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia have signed for the present 5-year plan 28 agreements on cooperation. On the basis of specialization and cooperation, Yugoslavia's cooperation with Bulgaria, the GDR and Romania too is developing. Now Yugoslav enterprises are also very interested in multilateral ties within the CEMA framework. Yugoslavia participates in 70 agreements on specialization and cooperation of production in this region. At CEMA sessions, the Yugoslav representatives have on several occasions stressed the significance of multilateral cooperation which contributes to the country's speediest possible industrial development and to the resolution of current economic problems.

One of the largest spheres of industrial cooperation by socialist states in which Yugoslavia participates is the production of equipment for nuclear power plants. According to the agreement in this sphere, Yugoslavia delivers to its partners a whole series of complex power-generating machines while it receives in return the equipment which it needs from CEMA countries. Yugoslavia also cooperates in the production of the most modern electronically operated machines. There are also prospective plans for the further developing of ties by Yugoslavia in line with the CEMA program in microprocessing and robot technology. Our commentator Mikhail Mikhaylov dealt with the industrial cooperation by socialist countries in which Yugoslavia too participates.

MADRID CSCE MEETING SAID CLOSE TO COMPLETION

LD182111 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Jul 83

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] A report has come from Madrid that the meeting of the Helsinki Accord countries on security and cooperation in Europe is close to completion. It has continued for 31 months. The "marathon of words" took place at the wish of the Western powers, first and foremost the American delegation. It has used the Madrid forum for politically unconscientious polemic and for attacks on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It has refused to discuss the main thing -- European security -- seriously. And when the present compromise was finally found -- the draft final document -- the United States continued to procrastinate.

On Monday, a spokesman for the State Department stated that the United States does not agree with the presented version of the final document. On Tuesday, another spokesman for the State Department said the same thing. Nevertheless, West Germany had given its agreement, and at that time Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the foreign minister of that country, was in Washington. Considering the position of its closest ally, perhaps the United States came to the conclusion that to further sabotage the Madrid meeting would threaten a split in NATO.

Observers are stressing Soviet readiness to reach a compromise in order to promote achievement of the main aim of the so-called Helsinki process -- European security. The draft final document envisages the speedy staging of a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe.

WEST HAMPERING PROGRESS AT UN INDIAN OCEAN TALKS

LD091732 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Moscow July 9 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Bogatov writes: The United Nations ad hoc committee on the Indian Ocean opens a session on July 11. The committee's mandate is to complete preparations for an international conference on the Indian Ocean which, under a decision of the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, is to take place in the first half of 1984.

The idea of establishing a zone free of bases and nuclear weapons in the Indian Ocean has been repeatedly hailed by the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement. But the conference has been deferred on more than one occasion. This year the ad hoc committee met twice. It debated all kinds of procedural and general political issues but failed to set out to hammer out the conference's agenda and work out the formula and stages of its holding. How come? It is an open secret that, banking on the militarisation of the Indian Ocean, the United States and its closest allies are not, mildly speaking, enthusiastic about the zone of peace.

It hardly needs proving that such actions as the fortification of the U.S. multi-purpose military base on Diego Garcia Island, the quest for new bases along the Indian Ocean's perimeter and the formation of the Central Command, supervising large contingents of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, are totally out of agreement with the idea of setting up a zone of peace in the region. It is not surprising, therefore, that the West's tactics in the ad hoc committee are seen by many as an attempt to erode its mandate and drown practical preparations for the conference in the turbulent waters of barren polemic. The advocates of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace are seeking a different thing, namely to make sure that good political decisions will be translated into the language of practical deeds. If the ad hoc committe fails to achieve a breakthrough this time again, the situation in the Indian Ocean will become even more dangerous and the belief in the feasibility of the zone of peace concept will be substantially impaired.

MOTIVES FOR U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS STANCE RIDICULED

PM181451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[Editorial Article under the rubric "In the Mirror of Two Worlds": "On Human Rights--Genuine and Bogus"--passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] At the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted that recently there has been an unprecedented aggravation of the struggle of the two world social systems. The United States and its NATO allies are taking an extremely dangerous course. Its class intent is obvious: to attempt to halt the progressive changes in the life of mankind, regain lost positions and block the mounting influence of real socialism--the main bulwark of the cause of peace and the peoples' freedom.

"Crusaders" of Anticommunism

In their attempt to seize the historical initiative from socialism our class and ideological foes are directing the efforts of their propaganda apparatus increasingly broadly toward discrediting socialist democracy. They are vainly attempting to discredit the rights and freedoms which the peoples of the socialist countries have achieved by putting an end once and for all to the system of man's explotation of man. At the same time a whole host of "brainwashing" and subversion specialists are engaged in the unrestrained advertising of bourgeois democracy and the notorious bourgeois rights and freedoms.

The Soviet Union--the first worker and peasant state in human history where power really, and not just verbally, belonged to the people--has been declared by the present U.S. administration to be "the focus of evil." And that administration is mobilizing all forces--including the forces of reaction in countries which are Washington's allies in aggressive military blocks--for a "crusade" against real socialism.

The organizers of this "crusade" have printed on their anticommunist stands the slogans "For Democracy! For Human Rights!" But the false glitter of the banners and armor of the "crusaders" of anticommunism can only dazzle simpletons.

The "crusade" announced by Reagan envisages antagonism with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, not at all in the sphere of the competition of ideas and social practice--which is entirely compatible with peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. But the strategists of anticommunism realize that capitalism cannot count on victory in this competition. That is why they have resolved to wear down the socialist countries by building up the arms race, by economic, technological, and psychological warfare, by political pressure espionage, and overt--even military--blackmail. The gamble, and the White House does not conceal the fact, is on "global opposition" to socialism, on its annihilation as a system by any means.

It is in precisely this context that we should view the acts of psychological warfare against the USSR and the other socialist states which imperialist reaction is undertaking with the blasphemous use of the slogan "the struggle for democracy and human rights."

The main goals of this campaign which was launched in the United States during President Carter's term of office, have been seen by professional anticommunists like the British "Sovietologist" R. Conquest, for instance, in the fact that it is aimed "at the profound restructuring of soviet political culture and at the USSR's psychological disarmament." Of course, the Carter administration painstakingly concealed these goals in an attempt to lend some kind of good intentions to its "human rights" policy. Washington depicted matters as though the United States extends to all countries without exception its concern for these "rights" and for ensuring that they are not violated. But Carter himself, after his ignominous departure from the White House, admitted in his memoirs that his campaign "in defense of human rights" had been above all of an anti-soviet, anticommunist nature.

In the first months of Reagan's term it was preferred not even to mention "human rights," supposing that this would offend the ears of the United States' "closest allies" among the bloody dictators. The new president led the anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda campaign he had unleashed also under a phony flag -- that of "the struggle against international terrorism." This included the national liberation movements and the patriotic democratic forces opposing the fascist juntas and reactionary monarchies and advocating democracy and social progress. However, by late 1981 the speeches by representatives of the Republican administration and the President himself began increasingly frequently to contain terminology familiar from the previous presidential term. While officially stating that "human rights remain the cornerstone of U.S. policy," the White House is engaging increasingly actively in overt acts of provocation against the USSR and the other socialist countries. The President recently took it upon himself to declare another "captive nations week" within whose framework people in the United States are urged every year to "free from the yoke of Communism" the peoples of the USSR's national republics and the East European socialist countries. It is not surprising that first fiddle in anticommunist farces of this kind is played by reactionary emigrees, including traitors and collaborators with the Hitlerites reclassified as "human rights fighters."

White House's New Adventure

What is the reason for this return to his predecessor's concepts, which Reagan was initially about to reject? This question was essentially answered by the U.S. scholar and writer N. Chomsky. When the new White House incumbent's "struggle against international terrorism" campaign was only just being launched, he wrote: "When it fails, a new adventure will probably be undertaken to justify ideologically the present U.S. Administration's foreign policy course."

Preparations for this adventure began not long before R. Reagan announced his "crusade" against Communism 8 June 1982 in his speech to the British Parliament. Its official name was "Project Democracy" (initially "Project Democracy and Public Diplomacy"). To implement this adventure $85 million were earmarked for fiscal 1983 and 1984. Numerous anticommunist associations are being enlisted to take part in it, both in the United States itself and in allied countries, as are the reactionary press, emigre organizations doctored [kuriruyemyye] by the special services, and so forth.

It is also possible to judge the aim of the organizers of this adventure. Thus in March this year E. Abrams, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian issues, explained that the United States has no intention of restricting itself in the future merely to the "negative aspect" of human rights policy, that is, accusing the socialist and other states "unfriendly" to the United States of "violating" these rights and applying "sanctions."

Abrams explained that special attention will also be paid to the "positive aspect," that is "the encouragement of democracy" or, to translate the term used by Abrams, the "promotion of democracy," which in accordance with the American English means "promoting a commodity called democracy" in the world market of ideas. To judge by the specific subversive measures which are being officially and clandestinely financed within the framework of "Project Democracy," the U.S. Administration has set the supreme task of foisting on other countries -- and primarily the socialist countries -- bourgeois systems and, moreover, the U.S. conception of these systems.

FOR INSTANCE, U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE SHULTZ STATED THIS UNAMBIGOUSLY 16 JUNE THIS YEAR AT THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE: "IN CONNECTION WITH OUR ADHERENCE TO PEACE, WE CONSIDER IT OUR DUTY TO PROMOTE THE GRADUAL EVOLUTION OF THE SOVIET SYSTEM TOWARD A MORE PLURALISTIC POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SYSTEM" (READ CAPITALISM -- PRAVDA EDITOR). WE LEAVE ON THE CONSCIENCE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE THE ASSERTION THAT THE AUTHORS OF "PROJECT DEMOCRACY" ARE SEEKING PEACE. WHO SHOULD KNOW BETTER THAN SHULTZ WHAT THE PRESENT U.S. RULERS ARE PREPARED TO DO IF THE USSR AND THE OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ARE RELUCTANT TO "EVOLVE" OR, TO BE MORE PRECISE, REGRESS IN THE DIRECTION WASHINGTON WANTS? THE "REVELATION" OF R. PIPES, WELL KNOWN FOR HIS PATHOLOGICAL ANTI-SOVIETISM AND UNTIL RECENTLY A U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL STAFFER, MADE THE ENTIRE WORLD PRESS. THIS FIGURE STATED LITERALLY AS FOLLOWS: "UNLESS THE SOVIET UNION CHANGES ITS POLITICAL SYSTEM, THERE WILL BE WAR."

For the Same of Working People

The question of human rights and freedoms is a key one in the historic conflict between capitalism and communism, because the struggle for these rights, for genuine democracy, is an inalienable part of socialist revolution. Naturally, the founders of scientific communism paid particularly great attention to it. K. Marx and F. Engels frequently noted the harmfulness of bourgeois democracy which is aimed primarily at preserving the right of public ownership of the means of production -- declared "sacred" by bourgeois constitutions -- and at safeguarding the inviolability of the system of man's exploitation by man.

Without the socialist restructuring of society "there can be no question of real freedom for the human individual -- AS OPPOSED TO THE PROPERTY OWNER -- or of real equality in the sociopolitical respect between man and man -- AND NOT THE HYPROCRITICAL EQUALITY BETWEEN THE HAVES AND HAVE-NOTS, the sated and the hungry, the exploiter and the exploited," V.I. Lenin stressed.

The practice of real socialism in the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries confirms that only under socialism can man develop his abilities really freely, and develop his talents which capitalism, as Lenin said, has always stifled and continues to stifle in their thousands and millions.

Great October fundamentally altered the appearance of our motherland. Since the first decrees of Soviet power, socialist democracy has been developing in our country in accordance with the main avenue indicated by the founders of scientific Communism -- from socialist statehood to communist social self-administration. This process is a long one, of course, and will be definitively completed with the building of Communism. But it is proceeding steadily. And right now, at the stage of developed socialism, looking back over the path they have traveled, Soviet people can take a legitimate pride in the heights they have scaled under the leadership of Lenin's party and in the gains of socialist democracy.

The Soviet state immediately gave pride of place to concern for its citizens' material prosperity and spiritual growth. On its banner are printed the words which define the supreme goal of the new society: "Everything for the sake of man, everything for the good of man." Our revolution put an end once and for all to the inequality of races, nations, and ethnic groups, creating every condition for the accelerated development and flowering of the national economies and spiritual culture of formerly economically backward national backwaters. Equal rights for women have been fully ensured in the USSR, and child labor has been banned.

The Communist Party Manifesto slogan -- "The free development of each person is the condition of the free development of all" -- has become a binding clause of the USSR Constitution.

One of the most vital human rights which the Soviet Union has not only proclaimed but also guaranteed is the right to work. That is not a good intention but a right realized by every member of our society. It is the freedom to choose one's profession, the nature of one's employment and work, that is, the opportunity either to join in physical production or engage in other socially useful types of labor.

The right to work presupposes the guarantee of obtaining work and payment for the work produced in accordance with its quantity and quality and at a rate not below the minimum set by the state.

The entire structure of socialist relations and the entire system of labor legislation ensure the implementations of this right. That includes organizing the state's planning and regulatory activity in the sphere of labor, distributing manpower resources among the country's regions in a planned manner, constructing new enterprises and expanding existing ones, ensuring that able-bodied citizens move to regions experiencing a manpower shortage by providing substantial material bonuses, and so forth.

The USSR citizen's implementation of their right to work is effected on the basis of the working people's free expression of their will. For workers and employees the labor contract is the form of this free consent to a specific type of labor activity. Workers and employees have the right to cancel it upon notifying the administration. At the same time the dissolution of a labor contract with a worker at the administration's initiative is restricted. This is possible only in cases stipulated by law. In addition, with respect to the majority of workers and employees authorization for such dismissal is needed for the enterprise trade union committee. Some 50 years ago the Republic of Soviets was the first country to close its last unemployment office and to exclude the very word "unemployed" from its vocabulary forever.

On the basis of economic growth more and more new opportunities are being created for improving the working people's living standard and satisfying their spiritual requirements. The real incomes of workers and employees have increased by a factor of 10 during the years of Soviet power, and those of peasants by a factor of 14. Payments and bonuses received by the population from social consumption funds exceed R120 billion a year. One of the most important gains of socialism is the system of the citizens' health care and social security created during the years of Soviet power and operating at the state's expense.

Socialism has given the people broad access to knowledge and to the riches of spiritual culture. Among the population employed in the national economy more than three-fourths of working people have higher or secondary (complete or incomplete) education. Universal secondary education has been introduced. Some 102.8 million people are now embraced by all kinds of education, which is free in the USSR.

Concern for man, to ensure that he has the opportunity freely to manifest and develop his abilities, and for the creation of conditions to satisfy his material, cultural, and spiritual requirements has run like a leitmotiv throughout the history of the Soviet country.

"We Are the State!"

It is a distinguishing feature of the Soviet person that he treats the common cause as his own personal cause. "We are the state!" -- Soviet people say. And this is not just a popular expression but the essence of the new relationship between the citizen and the State in socialist society. The 1977 USSR Constitution was a major step on the way to further developing these relations and enriching the Soviet person's legal status in accordance with the conditions of developed socialism.

While keeping inviolate the most important socioeconomic rights of citizens -- to work, rest, education, and social security -- the 1977 Constitution made it possible to broaden these rights guaranteed by law with regard to the potential of developed socialism. Let us take, for example, the right to housing. To include this right in the Constitution it was necessary to create the corresponding material preconditions.

OVER THE YEARS OF SOVIET POWER APARTMENT BLOCKS WITH A TOTAL AREA OF MORE THAN 3.5 BILLION SQUARE METERS HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED IN THE COUNTRY. AND IT CANNOT BE FORGOTTEN THAT 1,710 CITIES WERE DESTROYED IN THE USSR DURING THE WAR. AFTER THE WAR HOUSEBUILDING PROCEEDED AT AN INCREASING PACE. AND IN THE NEAR FUTURE EVERY FAMILY WILL HAVE A SEPARATE APARTMENT. IN THE SEVENTIES APARTMENT BLOCKS WERE CONSTRUCTED WITH AN AREA IN EXCESS OF THE ENTIRE MUNICIPAL HOUSING POOL AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SIXTIES, AND DURING 1971-1979 MORE THAN 97 MILLION PEOPLE IMPROVED THEIR HOUSING CONDITIONS -- WHICH IS APPROXIMATELY 40 PERCENT OF THE COUNTRY'S POPULATION. EVEN NOW APPROXIMATELY 80 PERCENT OF THE URBAN POPULATION LIVES IN SEPARATE APARTMENTS.

LET US NOTE THAT APARTMENT BLOCKS ARE CONSTRUCTED IN THE USSR NOT ONLY ON A PRIVATE AND COOPERATIVE BASIS BUT CHIEFLY OUT OF PUBLIC CONSUMPTION FUNDS. NOW, FOR EXAMPLE, A THREE-ROOM APARTMENT WITH AN AREA OF 45 SQUARE METERS COSTS THE STATE R9,000-10,000 AND IS MADE AVAILABLE GRATIS TO THOSE WHO NEED IT. THE SOVIET STATE NOT ONLY SPENDS COLOSSAL AMOUNTS ON HOUSEBUILDING, TOTALING MORE THAN 20 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL VOLUME OF CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, BUT ALSO BEARS THE CHIEF SHARE OF THE COST OF HOUSING MAINTENANCE. LET US ALSO NOTE THE FOLLOWING: RENTS IN THE USSR HAVE REMAINED UNCHANGED SINCE 1928 AND AMOUNT, ON AVERAGE, INCLUDING COMMUNAL SERVICES, TO 3 PERCENT OF INCOME IN WORKERS' FAMILIES.

The political rights and freedoms of citizens are formulated far more fully than before in the 1977 Constitution. In particular, the citizens' following rights are constitutionally guaranteed: to participate in the management of public and state affairs; to submit suggestions to state organs and public organizations and to criticize shortcomings in their work; to appeal against the actions of these organs and officials, including to a court, and so forth.

In every election almost half the deputies are elected to the soviets for the first time. It has been calculated that one citizen in every four over the age of 18 in the USSR participates in one form or another in the day-to-day management of state affairs.

The state apparatus, including the economic apparatus, is formed from representatives of the working classes and social groups: more than 80 percent of the leaders of the USSR and unions and autonomous republic councils of ministers and of local Soviet ispolkoms are from worker and peasant families, and approximately 70 percent of ministers and state committee chairmen began their activity as workers and peasants. Among the leaders of the largest plants, factories, production associations, and firms more than 50 percent were once workers. All sovkhoz directors and kolkhoz broad chairmen were once peasants or workers. The trade unions, which unite approximately 130 million workers, employees, peasants, and students, as well as other public organizations, in accordance with their statutory tasks and in keeping with Article 7 of the USSR Constitution, participate in the management of state and public affairs and in the resolution of political, economic, and social questions.

USSR citizens participate directly in the discussion, amendment, and adoption of very important legislative acts and the constitutions of the USSR and the republics.

More than 140 million people -- that is, four-fifths of the Soviet Union's adult population -- participated in the debate on the draft USSR Constitution, which lasted 4 months in 1977. Following working people's suggestions and comments, changes were made to 110 out of 173 articles of the draft constitution, and 1 new article was added.

In June 1983 the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted the USSR Law on Labor Collectives and the enhancement of their role in the management of enterprises, establishments, and organizations. More than 100 million Soviet citizens took part in discussing it. In all, 130,000 suggestions and comments on the draft were received. As a result, 21 of the draft's 23 articles were amended.

The activity of people's control organs is another important form of the masses' participation in management -- not one capitalist country has such organs. More than 10 million citizens participate in their work in the USSR on an elected basis, and the overwhelming majority do so without payment. The powers of these organs extend to practically all state establishments and organizations -- from stores and consumer service enterprises to ministries and departments. They have right of access to practically all documents.

In accordance with the 1977 Constitution, the legal guarantees of personal rights and freedoms enjoyed new development in the USSR.

The inviolability of the person of Soviet citizens, which is guaranteed by the Constitution, means that no one in the USSR can be arrested other than on the basis of a court decision or with a procurator's approval.

The Fundamental Law of the Land of the Soviets guarantees freedom of assembly and demonstration, freedom to criticize, and freedom of conscience. The USSR Constitution also guarantees the right of every citizen to court protection against encroachments upon his life and health, personal freedom, honor, and dignity, and his property. Civil and criminal legislation establishes strict responsibility for such encroachments, no matter who commits them. The private life of citizens and secrecy of correspondence, telephone calls, and telegraph messages are protected by law.

However bourgeois propaganda tries to prove the contrary, no thoughts and convictions, however reprehensible they must be from the authorities' viewpoint, attract legal responsibility in the USSR. Only criminal actions, an exhaustive list of which is contained in the criminal code, are punishable. In the light of these facts the allegations about the "persecution" of certain persons in the USSR supposedly for dissidence are a gross slander.

The USSR Constitution prohibits propaganda of war and all preaching of racial or national exclusivity and enmity (Articles 28 and 36). This democratic, highly moral constitutional demand accords with the ideals of true liberty. This is what the transatlantic "crusaders" would like to "liberate" us from. But their own rights are evidenced, for example, by the present scandal over "Reagangate," as the case of the theft of former President Carter's papers during the 1980 election campaign is called. Very influential figures in the Republican Party, which still has not managed to wash off the shame of "Watergate," are mixed up in this. What, then, do these gentlemen offer us in return?

"What a Happy Country!"

The U.S. Declaration of Independence, which American presidents so love to cite when lecturing other peoples on "democracy," states:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

But this is what these "inalienable rights" look like in U.S. statistics for 1982-1983:

-- SOME 12 MILLION PEOPLE WERE OUT OF WORK (DECEMBER 1982), 6.5 MILLION ARE WORKING AN INCOMPLETE WORKDAY AND NEED FULL EMPLOYMENT, AND 3 MILLION WORKERS ARE ALSO UNEMPLOYED BUT ARE NOT TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT INASMUCH AS THE TERM OF THEIR ELIGIBILITY FOR BENEFITS HAS EXPIRED.

-- SOME 80 MILLION PEOPLE ARE LIVING ON INCOMES WHICH, ACCORDING TO THE ESTIMATES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, ARE LESS THAN ADEQUATE, AND 31.5 MILLION PEOPLE IN THIS CATEGORY LIVE BELOW THE POVERTY LINE.

-- SOME 12 MILLION OF THOSE LIVING AT THE LOWEST POVERTY LEVEL SUFFER FROM HUNGER AND MULNUTRITION.

-- MORE THAN 2 MILLION PEOPLE ARE HOMELESS.

-- MORE THAN 27,000 AMERICANS COMMIT SUICIDE EVERY YEAR, AND THE NUMBER OF SUICIDES IS GROWING AS THE RECESSION DEEPENS.

-- SOME 13 MILLION PEOPLE EVERY YEAR ARE VICTIMS OF CRIMES, INCLUDING ASSAULT, RAPE, AND ARMED ROBBERY.

-- MORE THAN 4.5 MILLION OF THE 9 MILLION CHILDREN RECEIVING SOCIAL ASSISTANCE SUFFER FROM MALNUTRITION.

-- SOME 100,000 PEOPLE DIE PREMATURELY EVERY YEAR BECAUSE OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES.

"These figures incorporate duplications," as the magazine POLITICAL AFFAIRS, which cited them, points out. But even if you take account of all the duplication variants, you are left with 76,549,300 people. This means that approximately one in every three Americans suffers from privations, despair, diseases, or humiliations and encroachments upon his life. What a happy country!" And this is still not the full picture.

According to the Final Act of the Helsinki conference the United States adopted a pledge "to encourage and develop the effective implementation of civil, political, economic, social, cultural, and other rights and freedoms." However, the United States still refuses to either ratify or even sign the international pact on economic, social, and cultural rights, the international pact on civil and political rights, the convention on the prevention of genocide and punishment for it, the international convention on the liquidation of all forms of racial discrimination, the international convention on the suppression of crimes of apartheid and punishment for it, the convention on the nonapplicability of the limitation period to war crimes against humanity, the convention on combatting the trade in people, and so forth.

The report "Civil Liberties in Reagan's America," prepared by the public organization the American Civil Liberties Union, was published in the United States in October 1982. It points out that the present administration is pursuing a policy aimed at crushing "political dissidence." According to the report's data, "unfounded searches...illegal arrests, and interrogations of suspects" are carried out in the United States, and deliberate killings of inconvenient individuals are committed in the course of police operations.

Fascists -- both former and latter-day ones -- are leading a far more carefree life. There are hundreds of neo-Nazi organizations operating in the United States, including the Ku Klux Klan, which openly preach hatred of "coloreds" and Jews. Thousands of Nazi criminals found refuge in the United States after the war. And there is no intention of giving them up to the organs of justice in those countries where these degenerates committed their bloody crimes.

The American secret police keep practically the entire adult population of the country "under surveillance." The FBI keeps files on 34 million Americans who "pose a potential threat to the country's security" and 78 million fingerprint cards. But even this is not enough for the present administration.

In December 1981 the U.S. president signed an executive order, which does not require congressional approval, empowering the U.S. special services to spy on Americans who are not even suspected of breaking the law.

Discrimination against the rights of ethnic minorities continues in the United States despite the provision of the Final Act about respect for human rights "regardless of race."

According to U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT data, the average income of a black family is 40 percent lower than a white family's income. Over 40 percent of black and other ethnic minority adolescents in the United States are illiterate.

Anti-Semitism in the United States is growing. In 1982 alone the police recorded 900 instances of violence and vandalism connected with it. As a recent trial in Los Angeles showed, the trade in human beings is still not extirpated in the United States.

The U.S. Administration continues its offensive against labor union rights. The air traffic controllers union was smashed in 1981. Out of 11,400 controllers dismissed by the administraton, only 6 were reinstated to their former position with full compensation for lost pay. On 23 September 1982 the President signed a law, passed by Congress at his request, according to which the national strike by the Teamsters Union was declared illegal. Under this law the teamsters were not only obliged to resume work immediately but were also deprived of the right to strike for the following 21 months.

Things are no better regarding the constitutionally "guaranteed" rights and freedoms in the other capitalist countries. Article 1 of the "Fundamental Rights" section in the FRG Constitution reads that "human dignity is inviolable. To respect and protect it is the obligation of any state power." Nonetheless, despite this article and in violation of the FRG's obligations under the Final Act regarding the respect of the human right to "freedom of thought, conscience, religion, and belief" (Principle VII), the persecution of progressively minded citizens continues in this country on the basis of the law on "the ban on professions." Over 5,000 West German citizens have already fallen victim to politically motivated discrimination. About 2.5 million FRG working people are unemployed.

In 1979 Britain celebrated with great pomp the 300th anniversary of the famous "Habeas Corpus Act," which in theory guarantees the inviolability of the British citizen's person. Less than a year had passed after this celebration before the British press published data about the secret surveillance of tens of thousands of Britons by the British special services.

By signing the international Convention on Civil and Political Rights, Britain recognized the people's right to self-determination (article 1) and freedom of religion (Article 18). Nevertheless, in practice the British Government refuses to recognize these rights in respect of the Catholic population in Northern Ireland, on whose territory the "Habeas Corpus Act" has no validity and where terror and arbitrary rule reign just as before. Today in Britain the army of unemployed runs to a total of 3.2 million.

Protecting Capitalism

The bourgeois legislators punish severely any attempts to change the capitalist status quo.

THUS THE U.S. CODE OF LAWS (SECTION 18 PARAGRAPH 4) SAYS THAT "ANY PERSON WHO INCITES, ORGANIZES, FURTHERS, OR PARTICIPATES IN ANY UPRISING OR REBELLION AGAINST THE U.S. AUTHORITIES OR U.S. LAWS, OR ASSISTS IN OR APPROVES OF IT, WILL BE PUNISHED BY A 10-YEAR TERM OF IMPRISONMENT OR A FINE OF UP TO $10,000, OR BOTH, AND WILL BE DEPRIVED OF THE RIGHT TO WORK IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS." PARAGRAPH 2385 OF THE SAME CODE PROVIDES FOR IMPRISONMENT OF UP TO 20 YEARS AND A FINE OF UP TO $20,000 FOR ACTIONS AIMED AT OVERTHROWING THE GOVERNMENT.

PARAGRAPH 131 OF THE FRG PENAL CODE READS: "WHOEVER USES CONCOCTED OR DISTORTED FACTS, KNOWING THEM TO BE CONCOCTED OR DISTORTED, TO PUBLICLY ASSERT OR PROPAGANDIZE SLANDER AGAINST STATE INSTITUTIONS OR DECREES OF THE SUPREME ORGANS WILL BE PUNISHED BY A MONETARY FINE OR DEPRIVED OF FREEDOM FOR UP TO 2 YEARS."

The world has not forgotten how, on the basis of these and similar laws contained in bourgeois legislation, the leaders of the U.S. Communist Party were thrown in prison in the fifties, how communists in the FRG and Britain were exterminated and persecuted, and how our brothers in class and conviction were deliberately executed without trial or investigation in Greece and Italy.

To this very day there are thousands of political prisoners behind bars in the United States. Here are the latest examples: Fred Carter, a miners' organization leader, has been sent for trial in Charleston, West Virginia. His "crime" was the struggle to improve miners' labor conditions. (E. Karten), mayor of (Chula), Mississippi, a black who dared to help the deprived black poor, even only within the scope of his municipality, was sentenced in this sanctuary of racism on the basis of false accusations and is still in prison. R. Losano, leader of the U.S. unemployed, fell victim to hired killers in June.

The list of imperialist reaction's victims is long and bloody. It is obvious that the notorious Western "radio voices" prefer to keep silent about all this while doing their utmost to secure the liberation of those who have committed crimes punishable under our laws, crimes against the state and against the Soviet people, and presenting the renegades and criminals, as "dissidents."

The big stick of bourgeois "justice," especially in recent times, has been used in unison with police repressions. It has already become common practice in the U.S. police forces to shoot at the "rebels" first and find out later whether they were innocent or guilty. In this connection, suffice it to recall the bloody settlement of accounts by the Chicago and New York police with members of the Black Panthers organization and the shooting of students in Kent State University. Recently the blood of fighters for peace and nuclear disarmament has been shed more and more often. The most disgusting McCarthyite methods -- accusation of "espionage for the Reds," dismissal from work, and so on -- are used to discredit and silence them.

And here is what is typical: the more feverish the arms race becomes in the United States and the other NATO countries and the more actively the peoples struggle for peace, national independence, and social progress, so bourgeois democracy appears that much more repressive. Finding it beyond their power to keep the masses obedient by way of manipulating their conscience, by way of indirect social control, the capitalist world's ruling circles are undertaking direct terror including, as the congressional investigations into CIA activity showed, even the assassination of politcal leaders not to the U.S. liking not only in its own country but also abroad. In the sixties and seventies the U.S. military committed crimes bordering on genocide in Indochina. In our days Washington, using gangs of hired killers, is waging new "punitive wars" against the peoples of Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and Angola. In Chile, Guatemala, and El Salvador, CIA and Pentagon agents are establishing by bloody terror the bourgeois "democracy" preached by the White House. The very same "democracy," together with napalm and cluster bombs made in the United States, is being brought to the Arab peoples by the ruling fascistic clique in Israel, about which people in Washington have failed to find a single word of condemnation in connection with its genocide of Palestinians and its trampling of human rights.

This is the vaunted bourgeois democracy in action.

Hope of the Whole World

The "crusade" against communism proclaimed by the U.S. Administration is not the first in our memory. Quite a few prophecies of "the imminent fall of the bolsheviks" have ended on the "dust heap of history," where the incumbent president intends to consign socialism. But there is no stopping out class enemies. "They know," U.S. socialist Rose Pastor Stokes wrote in 1918, "that the torch of freedom lit in Russia will illuminate the whole world and that the dark night of capitalism will disappear. They know that, if they allow Russia to exist, a new order will emerge: Land -- to the people, industry -- to the people, security and equal opportunities -- to the people; in other words there will be an end to exploitation and war between countries: this is why they, who since time immemorial have fed on the blood, tears, and sorrow of the people, are eager to destroy socialist Russia, the hope of the whole world and the despair of capitalism."

The historic mission of socialism -- the liberation of the people of labor from the yoke of capitalist exploitation -- has always been a matter of special pride for the Soviet people and has enabled them to steadfastly withstand the gravest of trials and consolidate their socialist gains by their shock labor.

Each Soviet person knows that his labor is not only labor for the motherland's well-being but also a contribution to the world revolutionary process. Our people maintain high vigilance in the face of the intrigues by the champions of "western democracy" which are taking the form of psychological warfare. The peoples in the socialist countries know well that, camouflaged beneath slogans for "defense of human rights," imperialist agents prepared a counterrevolutionary conspiracy in Poland, and they planned during its implementation to destroy tens of thousands of communists and their sympathizers. The USSR and the fraternal socialist countries firmly declare that they will never allow the implementation of such "scenarios" of counterrevolution and are fully determined to defend their socialist gains on any battlefield -- both in the struggle of ideas and, if they are forced to do so, with weapons in their hands.

We are rightfully proud that our country was the first in the world to establish on its soil a true equality of people and real, as opposed to imaginary, human rights.

Of course, that which has been achieved in our country in this sphere is not the limit of what is possible. The development of socialist democracy, as this was noted at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, is conditioned by the material potential of society and the political consciousness and culture of the masses. The party sees the further development and deepening of democracy as a mighty and effective means of communist building, of educating the working people, and of forming the new man.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum Yu.V. Andropov noted that "the history of world socialism confirms that the socialist system creates all possibilities for the confident progress of society and harmonious relations between countries."

It is socialism that emerges as the most consistent defender of healthy principles in international relations, a defender of the interests of detente and peace, the interests of each people and all mankind.

Soviet people consider it their international duty to defend the rights and freedoms of working people all over the world, and primarily their fundamental right to live. In these days, when imperialist reaction led by Washington tramples ever more crudely the standards of international law and the sovereign rights of the peoples, the world community must call to account the governments of those imperialist states guilty of mass violations of human rights and finally force that very same United States to observe the humanitarian obligations undertaken by it under the UN Charter, the Final Act, and other international agreements.

All honest people on earth must also call on those governments which have so far been unwilling to ratify the international pacts and UN conventions on the protection of human rights to do so immediately, to assume the appropriate commitments, and to stop avoiding, like the United States and a number of its allies, international cooperation in this sphere.

Together with the struggle for peace and disarmament, the worldwide struggle for human rights and freedoms is the banner of the times. The Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and the communists and workers parties are, as always, in the vanguard of this struggle.

CHANCE FOR IMPROVED U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS SEEN

PM181059 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[Robert Ivanov "International Review": "Disarmament: Words and Deeds"]

[Excerpt] The present Washington leadership has gambled on global confrontation, including nuclear confrontation, with the Soviet Union. As the well-known U.S. political scientist Prof Spencer writes, "The risk of nuclear war has grown rapidly because the United States has virtually introduced the threat of using nuclear weapons in the sphere of each potential Soviet-U.S. confrontation."

A very indicative objective process has already been seen: By rejecting the existing parity between the USSR and the United States and attempting to regain its lost status as the 'leading great military power," the United States has been gradually conceding its position as the "leading great economic power." The well-known U.S. economist Galbraith writes that "America's competitive position has weakened recently, particularly in comparison with the FRG and Japan." Why? Galbraith gives a simple answer: "To a great extent, the FRG and Japan are using their capital to replace old enterprises producing civil output with new, improved enterprises. The United States is spending far more of its capital on military aims which are either futile or have limited industrial application." No commentary is needed there.

Three days ago, Reagan made his latest attempt to justify to Americans the incredible spending on military needs. Speaking on radio, he asserted that his administration's course is based on "justice" to all Americans. Including the very poor. However, the facts tell a different story. In the next fiscal year the administration intends to further reduce food aid programs for the poor and transfer the resources thus released to the Pentagon.

Present-day U.S. leaders make no secret of the fact that they are using the arms race to try to exhaust the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. These are futile schemes! The United States and its allies failed to achieve that goal at our most difficult time--after World War II. That is even more unrealistic nowadays. The correlation of forces in the world makes the policy a pure anachronism under present day conditions. According to public opinion poll figues, over 50 percent of Americans believe that current U.S. international policy is conducted from a position of strength. The administration is gambling on military superiority, writes THE NEW YORK TIMES, whereas public opinion supports a reduction in military spending and a nuclear freeze. According to the Harris poll's figures, 86 percent of Americans support a rapid arms control agreement and 83 percent want an improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations as a whole. The American people find the prospect of launching World War III unacceptable. And not just the American people. Unfortunately, all the U.S. President's "policy" speeches attest that Washington is continuing to gamble on global confrontation with the USSR and a position of strength policy. However, that indicates the weakness of U.S. imperialism rather than its strength. That is evidence that in showing its military muscle capitalism as a social system is testifying to its own bankruptcy and its lack of political and ideological arguments in the struggle against socialism.

On the eve of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet-U.S. relations it should be remembered that the history of those relations provides considerable examples of mutually beneficial contacts between the two countries. The most vivid example was the military-political cooperation in World War II. Considerable positive experience was also accumulated during the decade of the relaxation of international tension.

As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed in his New Year's Eve address to the American people last December 31: "...we advocate the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations and the implementation of the mutually-beneficial treaties and agreements that have been concluded between our countries and we will welcome everything that leads to that goal."

The recent meetings in the Kremlin between a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation and a U.S. House of Representatives delegation demonstrate the possibility of holding dialogue. Our two countries have no other path than to seek an understanding despite the difference in social systems. B.N. Ponomarev, leader of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, who addressed the meeting, stressed: "An opportunity for reaching agreement in Geneva still exists. We do not believe that the missile deployment is a fatal inevitability. An opportunity still exists to influence those who prefer to implement the 'two-track decision' at all costs rather than reach a mutually acceptable agreement."

Under present-day conditions in which international tension continues to grow dangerously, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are doing their utmost to halt the dangerous process. "From that viewpoint," the joint statement of the CPSU and French Communist Party delegations says, "1983 is of special significance. If NATO ultimately imposes the deployment of the new U.S. missiles on Europe it would be a new and dangerous escalation of the arms race."

The resolution of all urgent questions, including ensuring an outcome at the strategic nuclear arms limitation and reduction talks and the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, is possible. But only if there exists the political will for it and if matters are conducted not so as to achieve a unilateral advantage but to achieve mutually acceptable agreements on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security.

WEINBERGER BID FOR MX MISSILE FUNDS HIT

LD182207 Moscow TASS in English 2152 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Washington July 19 TASS -- The U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, speaking at a press conference Monday, demanded that law-makers endorse dangerous plans of the production and deployment of the qualitatively new first-strike nuclear weapons -- the "MX" intercontinental ballistic missiles, and in the future -- the creation of the "Midget Man" ballistic missiles.

The U.S. Administration is now stubbornly pressing the congress for the allocation of 4,500 million dollars for the production of the first 27 gigantic "MX" missiles. On the whole the program of the production and deployment of 100 missiles of this type, starting from late 1986, will cost, by the most modern estimates, 20,000 million dollars. At the same time, Weinberger said, it is planned to create "Midget Man" mobile-based ballistic missiles by the end of the current decade. With this in view, 600 million dollars are allocated for this purpose in fiscal 1984, and the spendings will go up in the subsequent years.

PRC AMITY GROUP DEPARTURE FROM USSR REPORTED

Delegation Activities

OW191045 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] A delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association visited the Soviet Union from 3 to 18 July. The delegation visited industrial and agricultural enterprises, cultural and scientific institutions and schools in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev. The delegation learned about the activities of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and was received by Kruglova, chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

XINHUA Report

OW190514 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0306 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jul (XINHUA) -- The delegation from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association headed by Liang Geng left here for home by plane this evening at the end of its 15-day visit to the Soviet Union.

Among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were Dubas and Kulikova, responsible persons of the USSR Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yang Shouzheng was also present.

This morning Kruglova, president of the USSR Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, met the Chinese delegation.

On 16 July, the delegation visited the Gorkiy Kolkhoz, a grassroots organization of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, in the Suburbs of Moscow.

KAPITSA EXPECTED TO VISIT PRC IN SEPTEMBER

OW160515 Tokyo KYODO in English 0457 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing July 16 KYODO -- Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail S. Kapitsa will come here in September prior to the third round of consultations between the two nations for improving relations scheduled for October, diplomatic sources said Saturday.

The sources said Kapitsa will visit at the invitation of Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen for talks on the international situation, including Kampuchea.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES JAPANESE ALIGNMENT WITH NATO

PM181559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov's "Commentator's Column": "Japan and NATO"]

[Text] A delegation from the North Atlantic Assembly, consisting of parliamentarians from NATO countries, has conducted consultations in Tokyo with members of the so-called Parliamentary Council for ensuring the integrated security of Japan, the United States, and West Europe. About 200 Japanese legislators who take a "hawkish" line composed this body for the purpose of furthering military cooperation between Japan, the United States, and West Europe, and above all for developing contacts between Japan and NATO which, according to them, are currently the "weak side" of the above strategic triangle.

It appears from press reports that the participants in the Tokyo consultations devoted their attention mainly to the problem of deploying U.S. medium-range nuclear facilities which Washington intends to target on the USSR not only from West Europe but also from East Asia, as well as on the participation by U.S. allies in the U.S. policy of economic "sanctions" against the Soviet Union.

The present consultations are by no means the first attempt to strengthen contacts between Tokyo and NATO. The members of the above-mentioned Japanese Parliamentary Council have already attended North Atlantic sessions as observers on three occasions. The question of turning Japan into an "associate member of NATO" was explored by foreign minister Abe during his January trip to West Europen capitals. But the most obvious step toward Japan's "NATOIZATION" was to be seen in Prime Minister Nakasone's actions in Williamsburg. It was there that Japan officially joined for the first time in a joint statement by the "big seven" on military and political matters. Not being a member of the North Atlantic Alliance, Japan has thus found itself going along with the bloc's military consultations, in other words, has de facto taken the path of turning into "NATO's Far Eastern member."

It is in this context that the country's progressive press evaluates the results of the Tokyo consultations between Japanese and West European parliamentarians. Essentially, the newspaper AKAHATA writes, the point at issue concerned the creation of a mechanism which would coordinate the activity of the North Atlantic bloc and the Japanese-U.S. "security treaty." This is fully in line with the Reagan administration's policy in pursuit of the dream to knock together a global anti-Soviet coalition.

During his Washington visit Prime Minister Nakasone promised to turn Japan into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier." The Williamsburg meeting and the Tokyo consultations are evidence of intentions to make this "aircraft carrier" tag along in the wake of the NATO squadron whose flagship has set course toward the reefs of nuclear confrontation. Thus, the "aircraft carrier" can no longer be said to be unsinkable. An unenviable prospect for the country which lived through the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki!

JAPANESE CURBS ON TRADE WITH USSR RAPPED

OW180045 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Commentary by economic affairs commentator Afanasyev, candidate doctor of economics]

[Excerpts] In the latter half of the 1970's, in addition to aggravating problems of a purely economic nature, the Japanese side brought up political problems in the course of conducting business dealings with the Soviet Union.

Under increased U.S. pressure the Japanese Government adopted a policy of scaling down trade and economic exchanges with the Soviet Union.

From 1981 to 1983 Japan followed every anti-Soviet act taken by the Carter and Reagan administrations in the area of trade with the Soviet Union. What did this policy of the Japanese ruling circles bring to Japan? Did the so-called sanctions actually prove to be an obstacle to Soviet economic development? Answers to these questions can be found in the achievements of Soviet economic and trade development recorded in the past years. For instance, in those areas where Japanese companies refused to cooperate with the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union not only independently resolved all problems resulting from this Japanese attitude but even stepped up the accomplishment of those projects which had originally been scheduled to be carried out jointly with Japanese companies.

Japanese exports to the Soviet Union last year increased 20 percent. However, they fell by as much as 20 percent in the first 4 months of this year. This is because the Japanese Government's restrictive measures in trade with the Soviet Union have this year begun producing their adverse effects.

While visiting the Soviet Union, a Japanese business delegation led by Mr Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, expressed the Japanese firms' concern for normal and smooth business relations with their Soviet counterparts.

Japanese manufacturers keenly realize the advantages of trade with the Soviet Union. However, Japan's ruling clique seems to have different views of the issue of developing trade with the Soviet Union. This is probably why we do not find any basic change in the Japanese Government's policy of imposing sanctions against the Soviet Union.

Japan has somehow managed to obtain the consent of its partner, the United States, regarding continued Japanese prospecting on the Sakhalin continental shelf. However, this test boring is only the first step in the overall project concerned. It would probably be difficult to obtain cooperation in this oil and natural gas development project, which is very important to Japan's economy, because of the impossibility of using bank loans from Japan's Export-Inport Bank. In addition, the Japanese Government has been making very active efforts to rapidly form a united stand among the Western nations on the question of restricting trade with the Soviet Union.

The sanctions imposed against the Soviet Union are now not only made to apply to bank loans which supposedly are to be used to export equipment to the Soviet Union, but cover the entire range of exports. This policy is carried out under the pretext that high technologies which could be used for a military purpose should be prevented from flowing into the Soviet Union.

For example, Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry decided to establish rules this fall regulating the activities of Japanese firms in order to check the flow of technology and information to the Soviet Union. If taken, this measure will further suppress Japanese exporters' activities in the Soviet market.

It is believed that we follow a different policy, a policy different from the aforementioned one followed by the Japnaese Government in order to develop trade between the East and the West.

Japan and the other Western nations are now faced with such serious problems as unemployment and economic recession. In this context it seems quite strange to us that the Japanese Government itself has been obstructing the expansion of exports to the vast and stable Soviet market. It is hoped that sound ideas will prevail in Japan as soon as possible and that Japan and the Soviet Union will resume their wide-ranging trade relations.

NOVIKOV, SARKISOV ATTEND MPR ANNIVERSARY MEETING

PM180954 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Mongolia's Holiday"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet people are marking a remarkable date in the life of fraternal Mongolia's people -- the 62d anniversary of the people's revolution. A festive meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people, held 8 July, was devoted to this event.

The meeting was attended by V. Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations; and a delegation from the Federation of Mongolian Organizations for Peace and Friendship and the Society for Mongolian-Soviet Friendship headed by B. Lhamsuren, member of the Society's Central Council and director of the Institute for Social Sciences under the MPRP Central Committee.

MPP DISPTACHES MESSAGE TO SOVIET LEADERS

PM181115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades!

The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium and Council of Ministers, on behalf of our country's working people, express to you, dear comrades, to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the entire fraternal Soviet people, profound gratitude for the cordial congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution.

We deeply appreciate your high assessment of the Mngolian people's successes in building a socialst society and their contribution to our joint struggle to strengthen peace, preserve and continue the detente process, and avert the threat of war.

The Mongolian people's revolution, which was victorious under the direct influence of the idea of Great October, opened up for the Mongolian people the bright road of free development and all-round prosperity. The Mongolian people rightly associate all their victories and gains on the path of creating a new life and building socialism with the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism, with inviolable friendship with the Soviet people, and with their selfless fraternal assistance and support. Communists and working people of the MPR sincerely cherish the great friendship with the Soviet people, the everlasting foundation of which was laid by V.I. Lenin and D. Suhe Baatar.

On this day of celebration it is particularly pleasant for us to be able to express our deep satisfaction with the dynamic development of Mongolian-Soviet relations. In celebrating the glorious anniversary of our revolution we again express a sense of sincere affection, respect, and deep gratitude to our loyal friend -- the Soviet people and their tried and tested vanguard, the CPSU -- for their constant concern for the Mongolian people's happiness and prosperity and for their multifaceted internationalist assistance in all spheres of life.

The MPRP and the government and people of socialist Mongolia will continue to steadily implement their principled course directed toward the further rapprochement of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and the all-round broadening and deepening of comprehensive cooperation between our parties and countries in order to multiply the strength and might of world socialism and strengthen its unity and cohesion and for the sake of world peace.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and the entire Soviet people, new successes in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress for the sake of the further prosperity of the great Soviet land and in the struggle for mankind's peaceful future, for the triumph of socialism and communism, and for peace and the security of the peoples of the world.

MPRP Central Committee, MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, MPR Council of Ministers.

MONGOLIA'S MAYDAR PRAISES TIES WITH USSR

PM181345 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 10 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers: "At Preferential Rates"]

[Text] Ulannbatar -- Relations between the USSR and Mongolia are the first example in history of a new type of interstate relations based on the principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism. The fruitfulness of all-around cooperation between the two countries is confirmed by remarkable deeds and achievements. One of the main elements of their collaboration is in economic relations. They are implemented in accordance with the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress, and the plenums of our parties' Central Committees. These relations are aimed at achieving an overall boost to the Mongolian economy. Special mention must be made of how cooperation between our countries is being intensified on all salients and raised to a new level.

The present stage of these relations is graphically described by the elaboration and coordination of national economic plans and the creation of joint Mongolian-Soviet enterprises, the establishment of direct links between sectorial ministries and departments and production and scientific orgnaizations. The 18th MPRP Congress stressed that the development of interstate ownership of means of production and the creation and operation of joint enterprises are of great importance for our country with its relatively limited manpower and material and financial resources. That accords with the interests not only of our own country but also of the fraternal states.

In the accelerated development of the economy of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] a decisive part is played by broad aid and strong support from the Soviet Union. In the past decade alone over 350 various establishments have been constructed with the USSR's varied technical and economic assistance. These enterprises, installed with the aid of our Soviet friends, produce over 40 percent of the MPR's gross industrial output. The volume of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation is constantly growing. In the current 5-year plan it will be double the level of the previous 5-year plan. With the aid of specialists from the USSR hundreds of establishments will be constructed and modernized and dozens of measures will be implemented aimed at enhancing the national economy's efficiency.

A graphic example of this collaboration is the successful development of Mongolia's fuel and energy base. Our party believes that securing preferential development rates for the country's fuel and energy base on the basis of the maximum and effective use or our own resources is a very important national economic task.

Calculations have been made with the direct participation of Soviet scientists and specialists to optimize the fuel and energy balance through 1990. The construction of the Baga Nuur coal mine, installed with the USSR's assistance, is being successfully undertaken. Coal is already being mined here. The annual capacity of its two phases will be 6 million tons. As of 1990 coal mining throughout the whole republic will increase to 11.8 million tons. The average annual coal extraction growth rates will be approximately 10.3 percent. Soviet and Mongolian miners are proud that their collaboration, by augmenting both countries' energy resources, is promoting their more effective use. The construction of the country's biggest power station -- The Ulaanbaator Heat and Electric Power Station No 4 -- and the installation of the power line running from the Gusinoye Ozero GRES (USSR) to the city of Erdenet (MPR) are a great contribution to the common cause. The power line has assured the simultaneous work of the MPR central power grid and the USSR's Siberian power grid.

The creation of joint enterprises to assimilate important new types of mineral raw materials on MPR territory is a major step in implementing the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration. The Erdenet mining and enrichment combine and the Mongolian-Soviet Mongolsovtsvetmet economic association have shown a high degree of efficiency in their activity. These two enterprises now produce over 90 percent of the output of the republic's mining industry. This fundamentally new form of cooperation opens up broad prospects for developing local natural resources, helps the comprehensive development of new regions and greatly increases the MPR's export potential.

The new industrial enterprises which are being erected in our country with the USSR's assistance are production facilities using sophisticated achievements in the field of equipment, technology, and science. This requires primarily the improvement of the standard of training of the servicing personnel. Thus the scientific and technical and economic collaboration promotes the cadres problem to the fore. Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, stressed that Soviet experience "is a powerful source for study and growth, a pointer to a supreme model in the struggle to build a new society."

The Soviet Union's aid to Mongolia in training cadres is expanding with every passing year and the exchange of scientists and specialists, industrial trainees, and research students is growing. It must be said that the overwhelming majority of MPR scientific workers and specialists have been trained in the USSR.

Cooperation between the MPR and the USSR is based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. In the present anxious days, when U.S. President Reagan is openly calling for nuclear war against the USSR and entire socialist community, this cooperation serves the cause of building a new society in our countries, the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist states, and the cause of peace and the peoples' security, especially in Asia.

Seeking the fuller use of internal reserves, the MPR working people will creatively study their Soviet friends' great experience and introduce it persistently into daily practice and strengthen their fraternal collaboration with them.

ANDROPOV REPLY TELEGRAM THANKS DRA'S KARMAL

LD151942 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] A reply telegram from Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, addressed to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has been received in Kabul.

The text of the reply telegram from Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, reads:

Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, Kabul:

I am grateful for your friendly greetings and good wishes, esteemed Comrade Babrak Karmal, on the occasion of my election as the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium.

I assure you that I fully share your view that the fraternal relations between our parties, states and people and also the disinterested Soviet-Afghan friendship will be further consolidated and developed in the future in the interest of the two countries and in the cause freedom, progress and securing peace in the region and all over the world.

[Signed]

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

The Kremlin, Moscow.

8 July 1983

SOVIET TROOPS AS 'MORAL SUPPORT' FOR AFGHAN ARMY

GF171400 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Unattributed commentary: "The Afghan Army is Defending the Revolution"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Foreign imperialist centers and local dark forces have stepped up their secessionist activities against populist sovereignty in the DPRA. However, as confirmed by the PDPA Central Committee plenum recently, a serious blow has been dealt to the counterrevolutionary groups by the heroic moves embarked upon by the Afghan Army and security forces.

The Afghan Army units are greatly benefitting from the aid extended to them by the peaceful people in putting into effect plans aimed at dealing blows to the counterrevolutionaries. For example, local people in one of the villages in Herat Province have informed the Afghan Army units about the preparation made by the Basmachis [historically, counterrevolutionary bands operating in Central Asia during the Russian Civil War] for an attack on a textile factory in Herat. Afghan units surrounded the factory and were able to kill a majority of the Basmachis.

There has not been an instance of failure in defeating the Basmachi group. This state of affairs is frequently repeated when they move along the DRA border regions. The Basmachis rush back to the neighboring country after committing (? acts of intimidation) against the people in the border regions. Most of the Basmachis have [word indistinct] in the neighboring country. In fact, they receive (?medicine), military aid and instructions for attacking the populist sovereignty's towns and schools and the homes of farmers and even mosques from the neighboring country.

However, most of the Basmachis have lost the day. According to the information supplied by the DRA Defense Ministry, over 20 groups of Basmachis have laid down their arms during the current year as a result of the moves made by the Afghan Army. Many of the former enemies have expressed the wish to fight the counterrevolutionaries.

The Afghan Army is currently regarded as the most enlightened sector of the Afghan community in the political field. A total of 45 percent of the officers and men of the Afghan Army are members of the PDPA. It is due to this that hostile moves are being made against the Afghan Army from foreign countries.

The present armed forces of Afghanistan are courageous, capable and well equipped. Western propagandists, which write that it is the Soviet troops which wage the main struggle against the Basmachis, are wrong. The presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan under the conditions of the undeclared war against the DRA, which is being waged by imperialism against the Afghan people, constitutes a source of moral support for the Afghan troops. The Afghan people deserve peace. The farmers are warmly welcoming the warriors of the Afghan Army.

PRAVDA CITES AFGHAN PAPER ON 'MERCENARIES'

PM180904 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[Own correspondent V. Baykov report: "Fighting the Mercenaries"]

[Text] Kabul, 9 Jul -- According to Afghan press reports, gangs of mercenaries active in the suburbs of the city of Kunduz and Chowr province have been liquidated over the past few weeks. The KABUL NEW TIMES writes that large quantities of weapons have been captured from the bandits, as well as documents proving the links between the gangs and foreign subversive centers.

The press also reports the formation of new self-defense detachments in a number of provinces. In Konar and Nangarhar provinces, 3,500 men have joined the self-defense detachments. In Herat Province about 10,000 peasants have formed their own self-defense detachments.

PAKISTAN 'HINDERS' AFGHAN REFUGEES' RETURN

PM150836 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Baykov dispatch: "Creating Obstacles"]

[Text] Kabul, 8 Jul -- "Some 20 Afghan families," Kabul newspaper ANIS writes, "have recently returned to their homes in (Kuzkunar) district in Nangarhar Province. "Reports on the return home of Afghans, who emigrated at various times and for various reasons, are appearing in the Afghan press with increasing frequency.

However, that normal process is being hindered in every way by the Pakistani authorities who are trying, even if by artificial means, to maintain the so-called "Afghan refugee" problem. As the BAKHTAR Agency has reported, 150 Afghan families who were returnng to Afghanistan were forcibly detained at the border settlement of (Badzhaur) on Pakistani territory recently.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN DRA, SOCIALIST STATES

GF181622 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Unattributed Commentary: "The Aid Extended by Socialist Countries To Afghanistan"]

[Text] Dear listeners: The people and press in Afghanistan have welcomed the outcome of the visit paid to the MPR by a DRA delegation headed by Babrak Karmal. The agreement signed between Afghanistan and the MPR for friendship and cooperation has been described in Kabul as a very important development. Also emphasized is the trade agreement signed between the two countries in Ulaanbaatar, the capital of the MPR.

Friendly relations based on equality and mutual respect have been established between the DRA and socialist countries. The Afghans are welcoming the manysided aid extended to Afghanistan by socialist countries in the economic and cultural fields. The Afghans, who achieved the victory of their national democratic revolution in 1978, have had to begin constructing a new communal life from scratch. Apart from this, the situation created by Washington's conspiracy and armed interference is having effects on this state of affairs. However, the Afghans are describing the aid extended to them by their friends under such conditions as very valuable.

Over 160 economic establishments have either been set up or are being constructed in Afghanistan through the aid given by the Soviet Union. Among them are industrial factories, canals and powerplants. Those who visit Kabul focus their attention on the parts of the city where new dwelling quarters are being built. The dwelling quarters in the new sectors of Kabul are being built with the products of the construction complex in the city. The construction complex in Kabul has been set up with the aid of Soviet experts. The Soviet Union is helping the Afghans equip the laboratories of their schools and universities, set up workshops for machinery and tractors and (?prepare) their [words indistinct]. The sale of natural gas to foreign countries constitutes a significant portion of the DRA's income.

The DRA's cooperation with other socialist countries is gradually increasing. For example, Bulgaria is aiding the Afghans in setting up livestock breeding farms and in afforestration work. Czechoslovakia is helping them develop their coal mining and [word indistinct] industry. It is also supplying Afghan transport organizations with the necessary technological requirements. The GDR, on the other hand, is supplying Afghanistan with telecommunication sets and telephone installations. The Soviet Union, Poland, Cuba and Vietnam are helping Afghanistan in preparing scientific and technological experts. Babrak Karmal has said that the Afghan people are highly praising the international aid extended to the DRA by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. He added that this aid is very important for the Afghan people in the establishment of a new democratic community.

PAKISTAN'S 'FEVERISH' ARMAMENT PLAN CRITICIZED

LD151905 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 15 Jul 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Lev Novikov]

[Text] A report from Delhi says that the military regime in Pakistan is pressing ahead with building up its armed forces. THE TIMES OF INDIA writes that Pakistan intends to buy a total of 100 of the latest F-16 fighter-bombers from the United States. An agreement for the purchase of 40 of these fighters has already been signed, and an order has been passed to the American Westinghouse Company for the supply to the Pakistani Air Force of 142 radar systems of the kind fitted to these aircraft which are capable of carrying nuclear weapons. Six F-16's are already stationed at the Sargodha Military Base in Pakistan.

General Rahim Khan, Secretary of the Pakistani Ministry of Defense, has said in an interview with the paper JANG that the next consignment of these aircraft will arrive in Pakistan in March next year. At the same time the Ziaul Haq administration is feverishly strengthening Pakistan's military industry. According to that same Rahim Khan, the country has begun manufacturing small arms and ammunition of international standard. Pakistan is now taking measures to begin production of the very latest versions of tanks, aircraft and warships. A base has already been set up to assemble and repair French Mirage-type fighters and aircraft and tanks bought from other countries. India is naturally watching Pakistan's active military preparations with growing alarm, for this country is turning ever more into a bulwark for the strategy of American imperialism in South and Southwest Asia.

PRAVDA REPORTS PAKISTAN CRACKDOWN ON DISSENTERS

PM151331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Roundups, Arrests, Repression"]

[Text] Delhi, 13 Jul -- According to reports from Pakistan, the Ziaul Haq government has cracked down on organizations demanding that martial law be lifted, power transferred to a civilian government, and the populations' democratic rights safeguarded. Mass roundups and arrests of demonstrators are underway, and the persecution of the leaders of political parties belonging to the movement for the establishment of democracy and of student youth leaders has been intensified. Patrols have been introduced at possible meeting places for representatives of democratic organizations, as well as on the main roads, streets and squares of the cities.

Observers are drawing attention to the fact that Pakistan's military administration is trying to coordinate the activities of local Muslim reaction and the Afghan counterrevolution in order to forestall possible demonstrations by democratic forces in Pakistani provinces bordering on the DRA.

IZVESTIYA ON U.S. 'MANEUVERS' OVER KAMPUCHEA

PM152000 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Vinogradov "International Commentary": "'Defending Democracy' Again"]

[Text] Alarming news is continuing to arrive from the Kampuchean-Thai border. Remnants of the Pol Pot gangs supported by Thai artillery and aircraft are attacking civilian settlements in the PRC border regions and killing totally innocent people. Who stands behind the bandits who are to blame for unabating tension in the region?

To answer this question, let's turn to an anniversary. The date 1 July saw the 13th anniversary of the day the Pentagon troops were withdrawn from Kampuchea by decision of the U.S. Congress. The "temporary expedition" undertaken at the time without even the formal consent of the puppet regime in Phnom Penh gave Washington no strategic or political victory in the dirty war. On the other hand, the U.S. Army, which used the most modern weapons, including chemical weapons, on Kampuchean soil, left behind incinerated villages and cities.

The troops withdrew, but U.S. aircraft continue for another 3 years and more to deal massive strikes: in all, over 500,000 tons of bombs were dropped on Kampuchea, and in the regions of the bombing 600,000 people died (1/10 of the population), while agricultural production was reduced by 3/4 and industrial production by almost 90 percent.

Washington is now endeavoring not to mention these dates and figures. Instead it is displaying "concern" for the so-called "Kampuchean problem," hypocritically reducing it to the presence of Vietnamese voluteer forces in the PRK. An unrestrained flow of absurd accusations of aggressiveness against Vietnam ensues. Yet it is will known that these forces are in Kampuchea in accordance with the treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation between the two countries and are helping the PRK people, who have overthrown the regime of genocide, to defend their revolutionary gains. Yet the crimes of the U.S. imperialism, for all Washington's eagerness to consign them to oblivion, have not been forgotten. Ultimately, the roots of the Kampuchean tragedy should be sought in the policy which the United States has pursued with respect to the Indochina countries. The aims of this policy remain unchanged to this day.

That is borne out by the maneuvers of U.S. diplomacy over the PRK, the CIA's subversive activity, and the buildup of the U.S. military presence in the Southeat Asian region. It is with Washington's blessing that the so-called "coalition government" has been created from reactionary representatives of the Khmer emigres and that acts of armed provocation are being perpetrated.

The Kampuchean people, as the PRK Government has frequently stated, want to live in peace with their neighbors. This desire is backed up by specific initiatives and the proposal to begin talks with the participation of all Southeast Asian countries' proposal on withdrawing the Vietnamese volunteer troops 30 km from the Thai border. It should be clear that for this it is necessary at least to halt the attacks by the Pol Pot bandits from Thai territory against peaceful PRK villages. The recent conference of the three Indochina countries in Vientiane, stated that the Vietnamese servicemen will pull out of Kampuchea as soon as the threat to its sovereignty disappears and the situation in the region is stablized. The peace-loving public assessed positively the results of the visit paid to Manila and Bangkok by SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach as an important contribution to setting up dialogue between the two groups of Southeast Asian countries.

However, this course of events does not suit the White House. Its administration is continuing to bring pressure to bear onthe ASEAN countries, seeking to aggravate confrontation. The recent conference of foreign ministers of the five ASEAN countries serves as an example.

Fueling the myths of the Soviet and Vietnamese "military threat," Washington is gambling increasingly overtly on resolving the "Kampuchean problem" by military means. To this end, the Pol Pot formations are being supplied with weapons and ammunition via third countries and acts of subversion are being organized against the PRK.

The U.S. warmongers, who committed unprecedented crimes in that country "for the sake of democracy," withdrew from Kampuchea 13 years ago. They withdrew ignominiously, shamefully. Today appeals are again being heard in the United States "to defend the democratic freedoms" of the Khmer people, stopping neither at overt interference in their internal affairs nor at the use of military force.

But the Kampuchean people, who have chosen an independent path of development, are fully determined to continue to build a new life without succumbing to outside blackmail and threats. The fraternal friendship with the socialist community countries and the support of all progressive mankind serve as their guarantee of success on this path.

AUSTRALIA PRESSURED BY U.S. PORT CALLS

LD142143 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- Tass commentator Gennadiy Gavrilenko writes:

Visits by U.S. Navy ships to the Australian coast have become more frequent. Today the U.S. nuclear-powered, missile-carrying cruiser "Texas" has entered the harbour of the Port Brisbane. Before this, the cruiser, as part of a task force of 13 warships led by the new nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson", paid a "friendly visit" to the country's western coast, in the area of the city of Perth. In the first six months 34 U.S. warships called at bases in western Australia.

In early May, big naval exercises "Valiant Usher-83" were staged in the West of the "green continent". Then joint U.S.-Australian manoeuvres were held within the framework of the "Exercise Pacific Bond-83" programme and Air Force manoeuvres in the north of Australia with the participation of the U.S. "B-52", strategic bombers carrying nuclear weapons.

The activity of U.S. Navy in Australia's coastal waters is part of the U.S. global militarist policy. Large U.S. naval task forces operate continuously in north-eastern Atlantic, the Mediterranean, in western Pacific and in the Indian Ocean.

The goal of this "tight schedule" of the militarist games off the coast of the "green continent" is to pressurise the Australian Labour Government and to get fresh guarantees that the U.S. military will be able to use that country's territory in the pursuit of Washington's expansionist plans.

Washington has reasons of its own forcing it to exert pressure on Australia. Early this year, power in that country went to a Labour government which replaced the pro-American conservatives. This circumstance irritates the Republican administration of the U.S. The position of the Labour Party, especially of its left wing, does not always coincide with the policy of Washington, and at times runs counter to it. This is a position of dropping the proposal of former Premier Fraser to grant the U.S. warships in the Indian Ocean the use of bases, and of adopting a negative attitude to calls of U.S. ships with nuclear weapons to Australian ports.

The broad masses of Australians support their government: the working people of Brisbane held a demonstration to protest "Texas'" call at their port.

KADAR VISIT CONTINUES; TALKS WITH ANDROPOV

Andropov Receives Kadar

LD181311 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS -- A party and government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic led by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist workers' Party, have [as received] arrived in Moscow today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

At Vnukovo Airport, Janos Kadar and other members of the delegation were welcomed at the ramp of their plane by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Geydar Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Hungarian party and state leaders were also welcomed by Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Vladimir Bazovskiy, the Soviet Union's ambassador to Hungary, and other officials.

The welcoming group included Hungary's ambassador to the USSR Sandor Rajnai. The guests were welcomed with applause by representatives of the working people of the capital, Hungarians studying and working in Moscow.

The national flags of Hungary and the USSR were hoisted aloft at the airport, and the guards of honor were lined up, representing three arms of the Armed Forces of the USSR -- the Army, the Air Force and Navy. The orchestra played the national anthems of the two countries.

Andrey Gromyko and Janos Kadar inspected the guards of honor. The welcoming ceremony at the airport ended with the parade of the guards of honor. The guests from the fraternal country then left for the Kremlin.

In the square outside the Grand Kremlin Palace Janos Kadar and the other members of the delegation were cordially, fraternally welcomed by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Present at the ceremony in the Kremlin were Comrades Andrey Gromyko, Geydar Aliyev, Mikhail Gorbachev, Vladimir Dolgikh, Konstantin Rusakov, Nikolay Ryzhkov and other officials. The national flags of the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR were hoisted.

During the official welcome in the Kremlin, Comrades Yuriy Andropov and Janos Kadar had a brief talk.

The streets and squares, through which the motorcade escorted by motorcyclists was driving, were decorated with the national flags of the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR, streamers with greetings. Muscovites were warmly greeting the delegation all along the route of the motorcade.

Andropov, Kadar Meet 19 July

LD191228 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- Today Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, had a meeting with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP), who is heading a party-and-government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic.

During a comradely conversation, there was an exchange of information on the progress of accomplishment of the major tasks put forward by the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the 12th Congress of the HSWP and on practical steps to accelerate the intensification of the economy, to broaden socialist democracy and to ensure the people's well-being.

Yuriy Andropov and Janos Kadar noted with satisfaction the successful development of relations between the two fraternal parties and countries. It was noted that there exist all conditions, for further consolidation of fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The earnest of that, it was noted at the meeting, are unity of the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples, the steadily strengthening links between the CPSU and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, their mutual confidence, community of views on the most important questions of the present. An accord was reached on further expansion of the exchange of experience of party work, deepening of interparty links at all levels.

The two sides emphasized the need to bring forth to a still fuller extent the tremendous spiritual potential of socialism, its historical advantages over capitalism, the need to bring the ideological-educational activities of the fraternal parties closer to the requirements of resolute struggle against bourgeois ideology, hostile to the new system.

Both sides declared their striving to steadily consolidate cooperation in the political, economic, ideological and other spheres in close connection with the joint work within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The two sides noted the importance of deepening socialist economic integration with due account for top world accomplishments of science and technology. An economic summit meeting within the CMEA framework will promote that.

Serious concern at the aggravation of the international situation, caused by attempts of U.S. and NATO militaristic circles to disrupt the military equilibrium in Europe and the world, was expressed when foreign policy problems were discussed.

In this connection determination was reaffirmed to increase efforts to implement the action programme which was advanced at the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Moscow meeting of the party and state leaders of fraternal countries on June 28, this year, and which is aimed at removing the war threat and at easing international tension.

It ws specially pointed out that the interests of improving international relations call for strengthening internationalist solidarity, wide cooperation between communist and workers' parties in the struggle against imperialism's aggressive, anti-people policy, for the curbing of the arms race and for the preservation of peace.

The conversation between Yuriy Andropov and Janos Kadar was held in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding on all the matters discussed.

MSZMP's Ovari on Visit

PM181512 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Jul 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Bonds of Fraternity"]

[Text] Budapest, 15 Jul -- Relations between Hungary and the Soviet Union have deep historical roots and cooperation between the two fraternal countries develops on the basis of the firm principles of Marxist-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, M. Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, stated in an interview for a TASS correspondent.

In spring 1945, when Soviet servicemen liberated Hungarian soil, he noted, a new stage began in our country's development and our people's life. Since then, friendship with the Soviet Union has been the cornerstone of socialist Hungary's foreign policy.

The decisive role in the development of Soviet-Hungarian friendship and cooperation belongs to internationalist ties between the MSZMP and the CPSU. The CPSU's rich experience is an invaluable help in organzing the building of the developed socialist society in Hungary. The Hungarian people recently followed with great attention and interest the work of the CPSU Central Committee's June plenum, which made a major contribution, with its thorough analysis of the present situation, to bringing ideological work up to the level of present-day requirements.

Soviet-Hungarian political relations are regular and multifaceted in nature, M. Ovari went on to note. Consensus exists between our parties and governments on the fundamental questions of building socialism.

The Soviet Union is Hungary's most important economic partner. The significance of Soviet-Hungarian economic ties is well illustrated by the fact that one-third of all Hungary's foreign trade turnover falls to the lot of the Soviet Union. The intensive exchange of cultural assets also testifies to the lasting bonds of friendship between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples and their interest in each other.

Our party and government have always attached great importance to Soviet-Hungarian summit talks. These meetings provide an opportunity to brief each other on the course of creative labor in our countries and to examine the next tasks.

The forthcoming visit by a Hungarian party and government delegation to the Soviet Union will be held in a period when aggressive NATO circles are trying to disrupt the military equilibrium of forces, thereby exacerbating the international situation and increasing the danger of war. In these conditions the socialist countries have demonstrated their unity and declared their firm resolve to uphold peace throughout the world and defend their peoples' socialist gains. The Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy and its constructive initiatives inspire the planet's progressive forces for the further struggle against militarism's dangerous plans and for peace and equal international cooperation, M. Ovari stressed in conclusion.

Visit Signals 'Unity'

LD181931 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] A party and government delegation of Hungary led by Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, has begun an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. Our commentary is by Aleksandr Zholkver and this is what he writes:

The present visit is another sign of the cooperation and unity of the socialist countries. As the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Yuriy Andropov, told a recent meeting of the Party's Central Committee, strengthening this cooperation is the prime direction of the international activities of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. Relations between the socialist countries are based on the principles of socialist internationalism, which incorporates complete respect for the sovereign rights of each country and comradely mutual assistance. These principles underlie the relations between the Soviet Union and Hungary. Their active political cooperation was reaffirmed at the Prague conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Prague conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization at the beginning of the year and at the recent Moscow summit of the leaders of seven European socialist nations.Both these meetings put forward concrete and constructive proposals to consolidate world peace and curb the arms race. They called for freezing the nuclear arsenals of all nuclear powers, reducing nuclear forces in Europe, including a treaty between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO with a pledge not to use armed force against each other, signing an agreement between the two alliances not to increase their military spending, renouncing the deployment of weapons of any kind in outer space, and ensuring peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

The Soviet Union and Hungary, like the other socialist countries, are extensively cooperating to their mutual advantage in the economic field. The Soviet Union accounts for one-third of Hungary's foreign trade and these economic ties, as the Hungarian leaders have repeatedly said, play a stabilizing role in their country's economic development and help to counter the discriminatory policies of the imperialist powers, which are resorting to all kinds of embargoes and sanctions in a bid to harm the socialist countries. At present the Soviet Union and Hungary are carrying out a number of measures to make their economies more effective and more efficient. A major role in these efforts is played by their advancing integration in production and the development and implementation of long-term target-oriented cooperation programs.

The economic integration of the socialist countries has been growing ever deeper and the coordination of their economic plans has been supplemented with the coordination of their economic and technical policies in general. The Soviet people welcome the official friendly visit of Hungary's party and government delegation, headed by Janos Kadar, and express confidence that it will serve to further promote and deepen the fraternal relations between the two parties, states, and peoples in the interests of peace and socialism.

Kadar Biography

PM181346 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul First Edition p 1

[Unattributed article: "Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee"]

[Text] Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, is the outstanding party and state leader of the Hungarian People's Republic and a prominent figure in the international communist and workers movement.

J. Kadar was born on 26 May 1912 to a poor worker's family. At first he worked as a casual laborer, and later as a mechanic. At the age of 17 he became involved in the workers movement: He took part in the work of the metalworkers trade union's youth organization, in 1931 he joined the Communist League of Working Youth, and in 1932 he was elected a member of the secretariat of the league's Central Committee.

In 1931 he joined the ranks of the illegal communist party. In 1942 he was elected a member, and in 1943 secretary, of the Communist Party of Hungary Central Committee. He did major work in mobilizing Hungary's working people for the struggle for national independence and the motherland's freedom, for the cause of socialism, and against fascism and the antipopular war.

For his communist convictions and revolutionary activity J. Kadar was subjected to constant persecution by the Horthy regime and was arrested repeatedly.

After the country's liberation J. Kadar, holding a number of leading posts in the party and state, made a great contribution to the implementation of profound democratic transformations in Hungary and the resolution of the tasks of socialist building. He was elected deputy of the National Assembly and member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Communist Party of Hungary Central Committee. From April 1945 through 1948, J. Kadar was secretary of the Budapest City Committee of the Communist Party of Hungary. From October 1946 to 1951 he was deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Party of Working People Central Committee, and in 1948-1950 he was also Hungarian minister of internal affairs.

In April 1951 J. Kadar was sentenced to imprisonment on the basis of false accusations. After his rehabilitation in 1954 he again took active part in the party's work. In July 1956 a plenum of the Hungarian Party of Working People Central Committee admitted him to the Central Committee and elected him member of the Politburo and secretary of the party's Central Committee.

During the counterrevolutionary revolt in 1956, which was raised by the forces of internal reaction with the direct support of Western imperialist circles, J. Kadar headed the struggle to rally and mobilize the country's revolutionary forces for the defeat of the counterrevolutionary revolt, the defense of the Hungarian people's socialist gains, and the resurrection and strengthening of the party of the Hungarian working class. On J. Kadar's initiative and under his leadership, the revolutionary worker-peasant government was created.

Since November 1956, J. Kadar has been first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and in 1956-]958 and 1961-1965 he headed the Hungarian revolutionary worker-peasant government. Since 1965 he has been a member of the Hungarian Presidential Council. Having held the post of first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee for more than a quarter of a century, J. Kadar plays an outstanding role in the elaboration and implementation of the Hungarian Communist Party's general course and the program for building a developed socialist society in Hungary. The Hungarian Presidential Council has awarded him the honorable title of Hero of Socialist Labor three times.

J. Kadar consistently advocates indestructible fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the MSZMP and between the Soviet Union and Hungary, the strengthening of the socialist community's cohesion and the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles, and peace and the peoples' security.

In 1964 the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium conferred on J. Kadar the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. He has twice been awarded the Order of Lenin. In 1977 he was awarded the International Lenin Prize "For Strengthening Peace Between Peoples."

J. Kadar has visited our country many times, and as first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee he has repeatedly headed MSZMP delegations to CPSU congresses and Hungarian party and government delegations visiting the Soviet Union.

Soviet Communists and all Soviet people welcome the official friendly visit to the USSR by a Hungarian party and government delegation headed by Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and express confidence that it will promote the further development and deepening of fraternal relations between our parties, states, and peoples in the interests of peace and socialism.

USSR PLANNER ON SOVIET HELP TO POLAND

AU131513 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 9 Jul 83 p 4

[Statement by Vladimir Lakhtin, USSR Gosplan deputy chairman, "With Joint Efforts," specially dispatched for the daily ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME through APN -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] Vladimir Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, made the following statement on the USSR's contribution to the stabilization of Polish economy:

I WILL BEGIN BY CITING A WELL-KNOWN FACT: BY THE END OF 1981, THE POLISH ECONOMY HAD SUFFERED A SEVERE SETBACK. INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WERE REDUCED AND THE NATIONAL INCOME HAD CONSIDERABLY DECREASED. APPROXIMATELY 40 PERCENT OF THE COUNTRY'S PRODUCTION CAPACITIES IN THAT PERIOD WERE NOT UTILIZED, DOZENS OF ENTERPRISES IN CONSTRUCTION WERE STAGNATING BECAUSE OF SHORTAGE OF MATERIAL AND OF FINANCIAL MEANS.

Under these circumstances, the Government of the Polish People's Republic [PPR] addressed the socialist countries with a request for assistance. This help was granted to Poland. The USSR allocated a large credit to balance the exchange of goods.

These external measures, however, were by far not sufficient. Long-term, basic solutions were needed. At the request of W. Jaruzelski, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, the Soviet Government sent a group of experts to Warsaw at the beginning of 1982. This group was composed of deputy ministers and highranking officials from various departments. I was assigned the task of heading this group. In addition to this, we were granted the right of calling experts from any Soviet enterprise or administrative department, if necessary.

THE TASK WAS COMPLICATED. ALONG WITH THE POLISH ORGANIZATIONS, WE HAD TO ANALYZE THE SITUATION IN INDIVIDUAL BRANCHES AND TO DETERMINE THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR FULLY UTILIZING THESE PLANTS, SINCE THE WEST HAD STOPPED ITS DELIVERIES OF PARTS AND RAW MATERIALS. WE WORKED ABOVE ALL IN THE MOST SENSITIVE SECTORS, WHERE THE MOST URGENT NEEDS HAD MANIFESTED THEMSELVES, AND WHICH, ACCORDING TO OUR POLISH COLLEAGUES, WERE CAUSING THE GREATEST DIFFICULTIES.

Actually, as the Polish comrades had told us at that time, the main problem was represented by over 200 plants which has already closed down. Analyzing the viability of each of these enterprises, we reached the conclusion that despite the existing difficulties it was not necessary to mothball over 200 plants. It was actually necessary to ENSURE THEIR SUPPLY WITH RAW MATERIALS AND OTHER GOODS in sufficient amounts. Following a joint analysis of the situation, the Polish leadership decided to adopt the following course of action: Poland had to be supplied with raw materials which were in short supply and which were necessary for the functioning of the enterprises whose production Poland must sell. According to a decision adopted by the Polish Council of Ministers a special department was organized, attached to the PPR's Planning Committee, for cooperation with the Soviet Union. Comrade Jaruzelski was almost daily briefed by us on the development of the situation. Thus, all questions arising were being resolved, under exceptional circumstances, efficiently, and on the highest level.

Documents were compiled on each of the more than 200 enterprises reflecting the state of work and determining all potential opportunities. Technical analyses were worked out for the restoration and full exploitation of their capacities.

The most unexpected problems presented themselves in this connection. Thus, in analyzing the economic situation in a group of enterprises in the chemical industry sector, it became obvious that the largest installations in the country for the production of polyethelene, purchased by the French firm [name illegible] and commissioned in 1981, located in the petrochemical combine of Plock, was working irregularly because of certain basic technological shortcomings. There had even been a question of mothballing the plant. A brigade of Soviet experts whom we called from the USSR discovered the engineering shortcomings in the technological sector and recommended the re-commissioning of the plant. The Polish leadership carefully studied these recommendations, agreed with them, and things have improved considerably since.

LET US CITE A SECOND EXAMPLE: THE ENAMEL PAINT FACTORIES IN SZCZECIN AND GDYNIA OFTEN STAGNATED BECAUSE OF THE SHORTAGE OF IMPORTED OILS AND RESINS. ONLY 40 PERCENT OF THE CAPACITY OF THESE PLANTS WAS EXPLOITED. OUR GROUP WORKED OUT TECHNOLOGICAL METHODS FOR REPLACING THE RAW MATERIALS WHOSE SUPPLIES FROM THE WEST HAD STOPPED WITH SOVIET ONES. IN ADDITION TO THIS, WE RECOMMENDED AN INCREASE IN THE SUPPLIES OF SOVIET RAW MATERIALS WITH A VIEW TO INTENSIFYING THE EXPLOITATION OF THE SZCZECIN AND GDYNIA PLANTS UP TO 60-70 PERCENT. ACCORDING TO OUR INITIATIVES THE NECESSARY MEASURES WERE ADOPTED AND THIS PROVED TO BE OF CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE FOR POLISH ECONOMY.

The measures adopted by the Polish leadership and the ASSISTANCE OF THE SOCIALIST CEMA MEMBER-COUNTRIES, according to the opinion of the Polish comrades, allowed them to stop the decrease of production and to improve the situation on the domestic market. The CEMA member-countries have ensured 45 percent of all import needs for Poland as regards fuel and raw materials. The share of these countries in Poland's foreign trade has increased from a total of 43.6 percent in 1981 to 53.6 in 1983. In the sector of imports this increase ranges from 55 percent in 1981 to 63.5 percent in 1983. THE COOPERATION WITH THE CEMA MEMBER-COUNTRIES GAVE THE POLISH COMRADES THE OPPORTUNITY TO PUT NUMEROUS INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES INTO OPERATION (AND TO ENSURE AT THE SAME TIME A MARKET FOR THEIR GOODS). BULGARIA, HUNGARY, THE CSSR, AND ROMANIA HAVE CONTRIBUTED THEIR SHARE IN THIS RESPECT. NOW, THE DETAILS FOR THE COMMISSIONING OF CERTAIN MOTHBALLED INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS ARE UNDER DISCUSSION. SOVIET EXPERTS HAVE ASSISTED THEIR POLISH COLLEAGUES IN EVALUATING THE REALLY EXISTING OPPORTUNITIES FOR THESE PLANTS AND HAVE SOUGHT METHODS OF COMPENSATING FOR THE IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS FROM ABROAD. IT IS NO COINCIDENCE, IF CERTAIN SOBERMINDED POLITICAL LEADERS IN THE WEST ARE ALREADY CALLING FOR THE ABOLISHMENT OF THE FRUITLESS POLICY OF SANCTIONS AGAINST THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.

As is known, following a nationwide discussion, the Polish Sejm adopted a decision, at the end of April 1983, on the state Plan for the Country's Economic Development for the 1983-85 period. A DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM for agriculture and food supply was adopted for the period up to 1990 and the same applies to a new program for the struggle against inflation. In implementing all these programs, People's Poland is relying on its cooperation with the CEMA member-countries. The following statement was made at the conference of the Warsaw Pact member-countries Political Consultative Committee, held in Prague in January 1983: Socialist Poland can always rely on the moral, political, and economic assistance of the fraternal countries.

U.S.-UK TALKS CENTER ON MISSILES, TRADE

LD160844 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1240 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Washington, 15 Jul (TASS) -- Correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports: Talks have taken place in the White House between President R. Reagan and G. Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, who is on a visit here. He has also met with G. Shultz, secretary of state, Finance Secretary D. Regan, other top-ranking officials in the U.S. Administration, and members of Congress.

The White House has not disclosed the content of these negotiations but, as it is pointed our in informed circles, a broad range of issues was discussed at them, including East-West relations, NATO plans for deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles on the European Continent, the progress of the Madrid CSCE meeting, the situation in the Middle East, southern Africa, Central America, and problems relating to trade and economic relations.

As was the case during the recent visit to Washington paid by H.D. Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, G. Howe's negotiations focussed on preparations for starting deployment in Western Europe of 572 U.S. cruise and Pershing II missiles planned for December this year. Despite strong protests from the British and the entire West European public, the Thatcher government is known to be fully in support of these dangerous plans. Preparations are going ahead at full speed to receive the missiles on British territory, where it is planned to deploy 160 cruise missiles. Satisfaction was expressed in Washington with London's position on the issue in question, as well as with its unconditional support for the U.S. obstructionist line at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

It is pointed out in informed circles that G. Howe "confirmed Britain's determination" to start deploying U.S. Nuclear missiles in accordance with NATO plans.

However the negotiations in the White House also demonstrated the existence of very serious disagreements between Washington and London, primarily in the sphere of the economy and trade. Like other West European countries, Britain is indignant at the crude pressure exerted by the United States in an attempt to make the Europeans curtail their beneficial trade and economic links with the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

According to THE WASHINGTON TIMES G. Howe arrived in the United States with the intention of expressing the "anxiety of Britons and all Europeans" with the new export control law drawn up by the U.S. Administration and pushed through Congress by it which provides, in particular, for "punitive measures" against those countries which, in spite of Washington's diktat, develop trade with the USSR and other socialist countries.

Washington's protectionist measures in trade with West European countries, especially the recent restrictions introduced on steel imports, are giving rise to sharp dissatisfaction in Western Europe. The steel import restrictions are particularly heavy blow to Britain, where the level of unemployment in the steel founding industry is extremely high.

The British minister, informed cicles state, also expressed concern at the high interest rates in the United States which, as he emphasized, are having a baleful effect on the economy of the West European countries, hampering their efforts to emerge from the profound industrial decline.

FRG'S WOERNER UPCOMING U.S. VISIT PREVIEWED

DW181120 Moscow in German to Germany 1500 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] Federal Defense Minister Manfred Woerner is preparing for an overseas trip. Therefore, prior to his visit to the United States and his talks with his colleague Weinberger, he must, so he believes, expound his view on the U.S. military presence in West Europe. Vladimir Ostrogorskiy comments:

If Mr Woerner happened to be a recognized authority in the field of armament issues, his good reputation would now be permanently damaged, because what he said at a press conference in Bonn actually was a crying shame.

First, Mr Woerner maintained that the American intermediate-range missiles to be stationed in Europe are not first-strike weapons. They can not even reach as far as Moscow, the Federal Defense Minister exclaimed before the press in Bonn -- not without regret as some people observe do. Any expert on Hardthoehe [site of FRG Defense Ministry] would have been able to present their minister with a volumnous file of statements on the Pershing II missiles' role in U.S. strategy.

Summing up these statements, the Hamburg news magazine DER SPIEGEL recently wrote that with the Pershing missiles the United States hopes to decapitate the Soviet Union and to render impossible an effective strategic counterblow against U.S. territory. However, even optimists among the American military experts believe that even if this were the case, the Soviet Union would be able to deal a crushing blow to any country from whose territory these Pershing missiles would be fired. The Bonn defense minister seems to be so worried about U.S. security that he does not have any time to think about the security of his own country.

Another no less odious statement by Mr Woerner pertained to the U.S. Senate's latest decision on starting neutron weapons production. By saying that this decision had not changed the situation at all the federal defense minister clearly embarked on the infamous U.S. stance that the neutron weapon hardly differs from any other kind of weapons. This view was presented at the time the Carter administration wanted to arm the U.S. troops in Europe with these weapons but was indignantly rejected by the Eureopeans and, consequently, Washington abandoned its plan.

When going to visit someone it is customary to take little presents along. However, no visitor would think of presenting his host with authorization to burn his own house, all the less so if it is known that his host suffers from a mental disorder, which physicians call pyromania meaning a phatological desire for arson and for dangerously playing with fire. Manfred Woerner ignored this simple fact. With a view to currying favor with the Americans he certainly did not think how his statements would be accepted by the people of the FRG, which has been chosen as the main base for the new American weapons in Europe.

FRG SPD OFFICIALS BAHR, JUNGMANN IN MOSCOW

Meet Ponomarev, Zagladin

LD152016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] A meeting has been held at the CPSU Central Committee.

Attending the meeting was Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department; and Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the Social Democratic Party [SPD] of the FRG, and Jungmann, member of the SPD group in the Bundestag.

During their conversation, the two sides exchanged views on topical international issues, including the problems of European security and the limitation of the arms race, as well as Soviet-German relations.

Bahr Press Conference

LD181729 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Bonn July 18 TASS -- "It is impossible to bring the Geneva negotiations on nuclear armaments in Europe to a positive completion without taking account of French and British missile systems. The Soviet Union has never demanded negotiations on the French and British nuclear systems, it has simply called for taking them into consideration in the current negotiations in Geneva. This is not a tactical move, but a firm political position which will hardly ever change. This is my impression following the recent meetings in Moscow", said Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the Board of the SPD of Germany. He spoke at a news conference here.

"The Soviet Union is interested in reaching an agreement in the Geneva negotiations, and is prepared to modify further its positions in Geneva," Egon Bahr went on to say. "It is important that Washington show readiness to do the same. And for this purpose the West German Government should influence its U.S. partners. The Soviet Union takes into consideration all Western missile targeted on it and its allies, no matter to what country they belong. Therefore, its reaction to the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles will be tough and timely. It is much easier to conduct the Geneva negotiations at present, before the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, than after the deployment becomes an accomplished fact," Egon Bahr emphasised.

ZAGLADIN ON CPSU-PCF COMMUNIQUE DISCREPANCIES

PM181105 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 15 Jul 83 p 5

[Gerard Streiff dispatch: "An Explanation by Vadim Zagladin Following PCF-CPSU Talks"]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jul -- The Soviet media gave wide coverage to the Marchais-Andropov meeting and to the joint communique which emerged from it. The press frontpaged the text of it Wednesday. The text was read on the television news program.

In PRAVDA's version, however, a sentence dealing with "the reduction of arms in the East and in the West" was missing.

Questioned on the absence of this sentence, Vadim Zagladin, Central Committee International Department first deputy chief, told us: "It is a mistake, and it is particularly regrettable since this question is not a problem for us and was not the subject of any remark by either side. This mistake will be corrected. The subsequent publication of the text in all official organs, party publications, and Soviet journals will be in keeping with the full text of the joint communique."

FRENCH SENATE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD182125 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1550 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jul (TASS) -- A delegation of the Franco-Soviet friendship group of the French Senate, led by its chairman, Jacques Chaumont, arrived today in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR parliamentary group.

On the same day, the delegation met Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union and chairman of the USSR parliamentary group.

During the conversation, which was conducted in a friendly atmosphere, Jacques Chaumont, on behalf of the members of the delegation, expressed gratitude for the opportunity granted them to visit the USSR and learn about the life of its people. Both sides expressed the certainty that friendly links between the parliaments and peoples of the two countries serve the cause of peace and security in Europe and the whole world, and the development of good relations between the USSR and France.

ITALIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR GAS TALKS

Itinerary, Discussion Topics

AU181600 Rome ANSA in English 1507 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] (ANSA) -- Moscow, July 18 -- A mission of top-flight spokesmen for Italy's private and public sector industry started talks with Soviet officials here today on virtually doubling Italian purchases of Soviet natural gas from the Siberian gas fields.

Negotiations on the deal were frozen when the Italian Government ordered a "pause for mediation" in reaction to the drastic deterioration of the Polish situation a couple of years ago.

The Italian mission, which flew in here Sunday evening, consists of ENI President Franco Reviglio, his counterpart at IRI Romano Prodi, the President of the Italian Industrialists' Association (Confindustria) Vittorio Merloni, Foreign Trade Institute President Giuseppe Ratti, the President of the Italo-Soviet Ministry's of Commerce Rinaldo Ossola, and the Italian Foreign Ministry's Director-General for economic affairs Maurizio Bucci.

They will be holding talks with Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev, and other Soviet officials may also be placed on the schedule.

Their major concern will be to obtain Soviet assurances that large contracts will be placed in Italy in order to offset the Soviet deficit in trade between the two countries.

If the assurances are forthcoming and the remaining political hurdles are overcome, ENI should receive authorization to conclude a contract which would double Italian gas imports from the Soviet Union via the trans-Siberian gasline.

Meet Kostandov, Patolichev

AU181946 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Excerpts] (ANSA) -- Moscow, July 18 -- Moscow officials today confirmed the Soviet Union's commitment to restore balance to the Italo-Soviet trade balance to a mission of the major spokesman for Italy's private sector industry.

The mission had nearly five hours of talks today with Deputy Prime Minister Leonid Kostandov, Foreign Trade Minister Minister Nikolay Patolichev, and with his deputy, Nikolay Komarov.

At the end of the meeting the mission members appeared satisfied of the assurances given them that the Soviet Union intends to increase its imports from Italy, while stressing that the political decision on the "pause for reflection" is up to the Italian Government and the gas contract will have to be "re-negotiated as to timetable and modalities."

The gap in the Italo-Soviet trade balance has gradually grown since 1976 and last year reached 2,740 billion lire.

Italy already purchases seven billion cubic meters of methane from the Soviet Union and with the new pipeline this amount is expected to double.

GROMYKO, QUADDUMI DISCUSSION ON PLO REPORTED

LD182101 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1115 GMT 16 Jul 83

[From the "International Review" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] This week our attention has been rivetted on those parts of the planet that are referred to as hotspots -- namely, Nicaragua and El Salvador in Central America, Lebanon in the Near East and Chad in Africa. All of these places have been declared zones of vital interest for the United States and certain other NATO countries and blood is being shed there.

A distinct and clear explanation of the Soviet Union's position in Near East affairs was given once again on 13 July during the meeting between Comrade Gromyko and a PLO delegation led by PLO Executive committee Member Qaddumi. [shots of Gromyko and Qaddumi at talks] It was stressed that of late the tension in the Near East resulting from the actions of Israel and the United States has further increased. The capitulatory agreement that Washington has made Lebanon sign with Israel under the muzzles of the Israeli cannons has been nothing other than a prize for the aggressor. The participants in the talks once again stated the need to convene an international conference on the Near East. There is at the present time a realistic platform for convening such a conference.

The disagreements and complications that have arisen in the Palestinian resistance movement were discussed. The Soviet side stated that discord is impermissible among the Palestinians in the face of the common enemy. The disagreements within the PLO can and should be surmounted by political means and by means of dialogue.

Qaddumi expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for its disinterested aid to the Palestinians and its support for their just cause.

The appraisal given during the meeting of Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Faruq Qaddumi is being fully confirmed by the latest reports from the Near East and in particular by those that we have been receiving today.

The rumors of preparations of fresh Israeli aggression -- this time against Syria -- are becoming ever more persistent and sinister. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES the Reagan administration does not under any circumstances intend to relax the pressure on Syria; and Israeli officials, the same newspaper writes, quoting secret data, are presuming that a further war against the Arab countries is probable. Indeed, Israeli Defense Minister Arens has stated outright that a blow will be inflicted upon the PLO forces even if its fighters take shelter behind the positions of the Syrian troops in Lebanon. If one adds to all this the feverish preparations for maneuvers by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces over a very extensive area encompassing Egypt, Sudan, Somali and Oman, then the picture becomes absolutely clear. Washington is no longer satisfied with its boundless support for the Zionist aggressors, and it intends to establish its own military dominance in this vast area. It is precisely this, that explains the gradual transformation of Lebanese territory into a forward base for the U.S. gendarme Rapid Deployment Force.

SECURITY COUNCIL EXTENDS UNIFIL MANDATE

LD182209 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] July 19 TASS -- The Security Council has decided to extend to another three months the mandate of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon [UNIFIL], which was created in 1978 to eliminate the consequences of the Israeli invasion of the south of that country.

The idea was that the force would help the legitimate government of Lebanon to establish its control over the area.

Although Israel did not let the U.N. force act according to its mandate, the Lebanese Government believes that it plays a positive role in stabilising the tense situation. A report on the U.N. secretary general, submitted to the Security Council, points out that serious incidents are taking place in the area of the deployment of the interim force as a result of the provocative actions of the Israeli troops. The incidents brought about the loss of life.

The Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Lebanon Elie Salim, who spoke at the session of the council, described the tense situation in the country which was dangerous for its territorial integrity and independence. He said that his government was full of resolve to establish its control over the whole of the Lebanese territory, to preserve its unity and independence.

The USSR representative Richard Ovchinnikov said that the "strategic partners" from Washington and Tel Aviv in their usual unceremonious and cynical manner were openly trying to impose upon Lebanon the terms of the settlement which are aimed at turning that country into a U.S.-Israeli protectorate.

Recalling that the so-called "multinational force" of the U.S. and some other NATO member countries is also deployed in Lebanon next to the Israeli invaders, the Soviet representative stressed that the prolonged stay in Lebanon both of the Israeli and the "multinational (which are actually American) troops, ran counter to the resolutions of the Security Council, which reiterate the responsibility of the U.N. for the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon.

LEBANON SITUATION MAY LEAD TO 'FRESH EXPLOSION'

LD170511 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 16 Jul 83

[From the "International Diary" program: interview with Beirut correspondent Leonid Rassadin conducted by Oleg Blinov, date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Blinov] The Middle East remains one of the most dangerous hotbeds of tension in the world. How are events developing in that region. We asked this question of our Beirut correspondent Leonid Rassadin.

[Rassadin] I should like to draw attention to the following: In the last week a certain fall in tension has even been noted in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' valley, where Israeli interventionists are opposed by Syrian troops of the inter-Arab Peacekeeping Force, but this did not continue for long. Again open threats started coming from Tel Aviv against the Syrian Arab Republic. Suffice it to recall the statement, last week, of Israeli Defense Minister Arens. Now the Tel Aviv rulers are threatening Damascus with certain reprisals in response to the combat operations of the Lebanese guerrillas -- truly, the logic of banditry. The Israeli interventionists are suffering mounting losses as a result of the daily attacks of the Lebanese patriots and deep inside Lebanese territory, and Israel accuses Syria of this. So it turns out that Tel Aviv is simply looking for any pretext for a brigand attack on the Syrian Arab Republic.

[Blinov] What do they say in Beirut and Damascus about the planned redeployment of Israeli troops in Lebanon?

[Rassadin] Evidently such an Israeli military plan does exist, and it is possible that it will be implemented shortly. This cherished wish is a very dangerous one, for such a redeployment of the Israeli interventionist army could lead also to civil war in Lebanon. In Damascus they believe that Tel Aviv is preparing the ground for a civil war in Lebanon. Moreover, as the Syrian paper AL-BA'TH said the other day, Israel and the United States may use clashes to try to justify aggression against the Syrian Arab Republic.

[Blinov] How is the present visit of an Israeli military delegation to the United States assessed in Arab countries?

[Rassadin] The Israeli delegation is holding talks with representatives of the Pentagon. It is known that primarily questions of strengthening U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation are being discussed. It is believed that the talks of the Israeli delegation are [words indistinct] to the visit of Premier Begin to the United States, planned for 27 July. It has already been announced that the United States intends to deliver to Israel a consignment of improved Sparrow missiles for Israeli F-15 fighter-bombers. I remind you that even earlier, Washington announced the delivery to Israel of an extra 75 F-16 fighter-bombers. The United States is continuing intensively to arm the Israeli aggressors, pushing them to fresh military ventures.

But this is not all. Thus, the Damascus press writes that the Israeli military delegation now in Washington is discussing at the Pentagon the details of the planned redevelopment of the Israeli Army in Lebanon. The Syrian press stresses that this is further proof of U.S.-Israeli collusion to consolidate the military presence of Israel in southern Lebanon, from where the Israelis do not intend to depart, and also to achieve the dismemberment of the sovereign Lebanese republic. In a word, as you see, the situation here is fraught with many unexpected things, which may lead to a fresh explosion in the Middle East.

SOVIET-IRAQI FRIENDSHIP FESTIVAL OPENS IN MOSCOW

PM180346 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Peace"]

[Text] The successfully developing relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Iraq serve the cause of peace in the Near East and worldwide. This was stated at a ceremony to mark the Republic of Iraq's national holiday and the opening of a Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Festival. The ceremony was held in Moscow 11 July.

The speakers stressed that Soviet people advocate halting the senseless war between Iran and Iraq and settling disputes between them by negotiation.

A.H. as-Samarra'i, head of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society delegation and Iraqi minister of youth, thanked the Soviet people for their help in the work of developing the republic's independent economy. As part of the Friendship Festival rallies, friendship soirees and concerts by Iraqi artists will be held and photographic exhibitions will be mounted in Moscow, Leningrad and the Lithuanian SSR. Iraqi ambassador to the USSR F. al-'Izzawi took part in the ceremony.

USSR CALLS FOR END TO 'USELESS' IRAQ-IRAN WAR

LD170715 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] On 14 and 17 July the Iraqi people celebrate their two national days: the anniversary of the 1958 anti-imperialist revolution and the important political changes that took place in 1968. All this gave impetus to changes in various fields. Iraq covered a complicated road during the 25 years since the revolution.

The most important and greatest achievement has been the achievements of real economic independence. The struggle over this matter has been concentrated on the consolidation of the public sector and the development of the nationalized oil industry and the building of a multi-branched national economy on this base. The nationalization of the monopolist Iraq Petroleum Company in 1972 has become the greatest stage in the history of modern Iraq.

The Iraqi leaders themselves have many times pointed out that the attitude of the USSR and other socialist countries that supported Iraqs anti-monopolist actions acquired special importance in the achievement of this objective in those difficult circumstances.

In foreign policy, Iraq pursues the line of struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and for peace, disarmament and the elimination of the danger of a nuclear war, and the establishment of normal international relations. Iraq's stand on the struggle against colonialism, Zionism and racism, stems from anti-imperialist attitudes. The Soviet-Iraqi Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed on 9 April 1972, has become a guaranteed basis for the rapid development of bilateral relations on a wide scale.

An example of the effectiveness of this treaty is the fact that the exchange of goods between the USSR and Iraq has increased several times since 1972. Also the size of economic cooperation, which has become very broad, has increased greatly. The USSR participated and is participating in more than 100 projects in Iraq. Its economic relations with the USSR include the various sectors of the country's economy, such as the construction of hydroelectric and thermal power stations, oil extraction petrochemicals, machine industry and irrigation. The treaty reflects the unity of the basic interests of the two countries' peoples and, in fact, defines the cooperation established between Iraq and the USSR at the international level concerning many international issues.

With regard to the Middle East problem, the USSR and Iraq struggle against Israel's aggressive policy, which is supported and backed by the United States. The USSR and Iraq are unifying their effort to secure the liberation of the Arab territories occupied by Israel and the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including its right to self-determination and its own state.

Naturally, the continuing armed conflict between Iraq and Iran narrows Iraq's many possibilities of participating actively in solving the vital issues of our age. The USSR firmly calls for an end to this useless war and the settlement of the disputed matters by political means. It is worth mentioning that Soviet-Iraqi relations have a history that goes back many years. The Soviet citizens today congratulate the Iraqi people on their two national days and wish them further successes in the interest of the prosperity of the homeland.

IRAQI PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH 'ARAFAT REPORTED

LD152241 Moscow TASS in English 2122 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad July 16 TASS -- Iraq's President S. Husayn received chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Ya. 'Arafat. The Baghdad radio reported that during their meeting they discussed the situation in the Arab world, including the Palestinian problem. S. Husayn re-affirmed that Iraq firmly supports the Palestine resistance movement and its unity. The sides stressed the need for concerted Arab actions in the name of restoring the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

OMANI MINISTER'S REMARKS ON TIES WITH USSR SCORED

PM180345 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[V. Mikhin "Commentary": "Omani 'Truth Seekers'"]

[Text] Amid the shrill choir of anti-Soviets, vigorously conducted by the present Washington administration, now and then one hears the voice of certain leaders of Oman, a small Arab state situated in the southeast part of the Arabian peninsula. The soloist in this case is Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdallah.

At first this politician tried to scare the Arab states by saying that "Soviet policy is a danger to the Persian Gulf region." The Soviet Union, the minister bleated in an interview for an AFP correspondent, is allegedly pursuing an "expansionist and interventionist course" in relation to that region.

But the blatant lie about the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy did not work. Now the Omani minister has been forced to adjust his approach somewhat. We agree to improve relations between the Persian Gulf countries and the USSR, Y. 'Abdallah is now saying, if "the Soviet Union furnishes proof that it respects the will of the peoples and is not interfering in small countries' internal affairs."

You need evidence and facts, Mr Minister? Here they are. Just reflect on the Soviet doctrine of peace and security put forward back in December 1980 in relations to the Persian Gulf. This initiative was greeted with great interest all over the world, including the Near East. In this regard, one might quote the newspaper AL-AKHBAR which stressed that the Soviet proposals "accord with the fundamental interests of the Arab states. The initiative put forward by the Soviet Government is not directed against any country in the region. Its proposals put to rest allegations that the USSR is trying to secure certain advantages in the Near East in general and in the Persian Gulf in particular."

Incidentally, if you have forgotten, Mr Minister, who it was who rejected this Soviet initiative which met with the widest acclaim in the Arab world, I will remind you -- it was the United States. Washington also reacted adversely to another proposal that instead of assembling even more sea and air armadas, armaments and troops in the Persian Gulf, the military threat there should be removed by concluding an international agreement. An atmosphere of stability and tranquillity can be created in that region through joint efforts, taking into account the legitimate interests of all sides. The sovereign rights of the states of the region and the safety of sea and other routs linking it to the rest of the world could be guaranteed.

At the USSR Supreme Soviet session Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko reaffirmed the Soviet program for a Near East settlement, including the Persian Gulf region, in the interests of all the peoples living there.

I think that the facts I have cited are sufficient to demonstrate precisely who is threatening the Persian Gulf countries and encroaching on their sovereignty and national resources. At the same time, the obvious question arises -- why did certain Omani leaders have to cloud the issue. The explanation in this case is relatively easy. At the moment, only Oman among the fairly large number of Arab states is a "loyal ally" of Washington, an unquestioning doer of U.S. imperialism's will.

The Pentagon needed bases in the Persian Gulf in order to be able to deploy its "Rapid Deployment Force" there, then along came the offer of outposts on Omani territory. But there is more to it than that. Gallant U.S. warriors carry out regular combat exercises in Oman. For example, more than 2,500 officers and men from the U.S. Air Force and Navy participated in the latest exercise codenamed Jade Tiger. Moreover, as the U.S. press itself wrote, the chief purpose of the maneuvers was by no means to repulse the mythical "Soviet threat'' it was to rehearse an assault and actions by the U.S. infantry in the event of the capture of oilfields.

One feels bound to remind the Omani minister of the numerous pronouncements by the U.S. leaders to the effect that the Persian Gulf is a "vitally important region for the United States" and that Washington will use arms to "defend the oil routes" from that region. In other words, the U.S. Administration, disregarding the legitimate interests and aspirations of the peoples living there, is arrogating to itself the monopoly right to continue to do what it likes with other people's resources, particularly oil. Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdallah and others like him are playing the part of voluntary helpers and puppets in the hands of U.S. imperialism.

The real facts show that it is Washington's hegemonist actions which are the real threat to the peoples of the Persians Gulf, to their independence and sovereignty. The paper AL-ITTIHAD, published in the United Arab Emirates, bluntly writes that the United States, and its allies and accomplices, dream of reimposing their absolute rule on the Persian Gulf peoples and establishing a permanent military presence there.

That is why Washington constantly refuses to constructively discuss the Soviet initiatives whose aim is to create a zone of peace and tranquillity in the region and to grant the Persian Gulf peoples the right to decide their own destiny themselves and have charge of their own natural resources. That is why certain Omani leaders are zealous members of the imperialist choir, fearing the wrath of their own people who want to pursue a quite different foreign and domestic policy.

POLISARIO-MOROCCO CLASHES THREATEN MAGHREB PEACE

LD161337 Moscow In French to North Africa 1930 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] News agency dispatches datelined Algiers and Rabat report fresh clashes by detachments of the Polisario Front, which is fighting for the independence of its territory, and Moroccan troops. These dispatches are often contradictory, but they are significant: Arab blood has been shed again in the Maghreb, peace in north west Africa is in danger again.

Thus, life dictates the need to apply as soon as possible, the decisions of the 19th session of the assembly of heads of state and governments of the OAU which met in June 1983 in Addis Ababa. As we know, external forces -- imperialism and its agents -- have tried to take advantage of the disputes that arose in the OAU over the issue of the Western Sahara to divide this organization which contributes so importantly to the struggle for independence and genuine freedom in Africa. Now, a way of solving the crisis within the OAU has been found. African heads of state have showed political maturity, flexibility and lucidity once again. They reaffirmed their desires to strengthen the independence of their countries. Further proof of this is to be found in the resolution of the 19th session of the OAU Assembly on the Western Sahara. It recalls King Hassan II's solemn committment at the 18th session to the acceptance of a referendum in the Western Sahara and to collaboration with the special OAU committee in its search for a just political settlement of the Saharan issue.

The referendum should enable the population of the Western Sahara to exercise its right of self-determination. The resolution calls on the conflicting parties, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario Front, to sit at the negotiating table, to put an end to hostilities, and to ensure the necessary conditions for the holding by the end of 1983, of a just and peaceful referendum under UN and OAU aegis.

Prospects for improving relations among Maghreb countries, which have become apparent, must also contribute to the normalization of the situation in the Western Sahara. The visits among the leaders of Maghreb countries have also created a favorable atmosphere for settling the Saharan conflict. For example, the communique published at the beginning of July after the visit by the leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, to Morocco confirms the determination of the two parties to overcome the difficulties that are at the root of the tension in the Maghreb and to establish stable relations of solidarity and unity among the countries of the area.

As the Tunisian paper BILADI has recently stressed, the results of al-Qadhdhafi's visit [words indistinct] to hope that the tension that has marked relations between Morocco and Libya for 7 years will be relaxed and that the situation throughout the Maghreb will improve. According to the Tunisian weekly all the necessary conditions exist for undertaking the construction of the Arab Maghreb, especially thanks to the taking of practical measures toward settling the Sahraoui problem.

Given the present context, which is marked by the aggravation of the international situation caused by American imperialism and its satellites who want to impose a dangerous relaunching of the arms race on mankind, it is more important than ever to seek persistently for the most efficient means to lessen the tension provoked by various conflicts in the world.

The tension that persists in the Western Sahara is not only contrary to the interests of the peoples concerned but it also undermines universal peace and international security. The Soviets, as well as all peace advocates in Africa and in the world, will continue as before to support the struggle of the peoples of north-west Africa in favor of a just and peaceful settlement of the Western Sahara against the maneuvers of imperialism and neocolonialism.

CAIRO PAPER 'CONDEMNS' BRIGHT-STAR 83 MANEUVERS

LD182201 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 18 Jul 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] U.S. troops have started arriving in Egypt to take part in the Bright Star-83 military maneuvers. They will not only be held on Egyptian territory but also in Sudan, Somalia and Oman. Air, naval and land forces are to participate. These U.S. military preparations are causing profound concern in many countries Middle East and Africa, including Egypt itself. The influential Cairo weekly, ROSE AL-YUSUF, which is considered close to government circles, has condemned them. It pointed out that the involvement of Egypt in the maneuvers, which are being led by a U.S. command, infringe the country's sovereignty and draw attention from the more important task of struggling against the aggressive policy of Israel.

YEMEN SOCIALISTS STUDY CPSU EXPERIENCE

PM162156 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of party workers of the Yemen Socialist Party was in the Soviet Union 5 through 13 July in accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and the Yemen Socialist Party.

The South Yemeni guests familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in leading the activity of administrative organs and with the life of the Soviet people. They were received in CPSU Central Committee sections.

The delegation members voiced profound satisfaction with the results of their stay in the USSR and evaluated highly the Soviet people's achievements in communist building.

ARKHIPOV-LED DELEGATION IN NIGERIA 13-18 JULY

Departure Note

LD131309 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by First Deputy Premier Ivan Arkhipov has left Moscow for Lagos, Nigeria. It will attend ceremonies devoted to the commissioning of a rolling mill at the metallurgical plant in Ajaokuta. The plant is being built with Soviet technical assistance. The capacity of its first stage is 1.3 million tons of steel a year. In the future the capacity of the plant is to be doubled. The Soviet Union has built or is building metallurgical facilities also in Algeria, India, Libya, Iran, Turkey, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

Meets President

LD151104 Moscow TASS in English 0944 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Lagos July 15 TASS -- President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria received here a visiting Soviet governmental delegation led by Ivaq Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. They held talks which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Ivan Arkhipov handed the Nigerian head of state a personal message from Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The delegation had meetings with the vice president of Nigeria, Alex Ekwueme, and foreign minister Ishaya Audu.

The Soviet governmental delegation arrived here at the invitation of the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. It includes Yakov Ryabov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and other officials.

The delegation will attend the inauguration ceremony for the first section of a metallurgical works in Ajaokuta, the biggest one in tropical Africa, which is being built with Soviet assistance.

Issues Discussed

LD182147 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1810 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Lagos, 18 Jul (TASS) -- At the invitation of the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria a Soviet Government delegation headed by I.V. Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was here from 13 to 18 July.

It took part in the ceremony to commission the first stage of a metallurgical plant in the town of Ajaokuta, which is being built with the assistance of the USSR and is one of the largest in tropical Africa.

During the meetings between the delegation and the Nigerian state and public figures the development of Soviet-Nigerian relations and certain international problems were discussed. The sides expressed their mutual interest in the further strengthening and expansion of political, ecnomic, trade, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between the two countries. They noted the common nature of both states' positions on the fundamental problems of the present and reaffirmed their intention to make the necessary efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war, strengthen the universal peace and security of peoples, liquidate the system of apartheid in South Africa, and grant independence to Namibia on the basis of the UN resolution.

CHAD IGNORES OAU APPEAL; U.S. TO SEND ARMS

TASS Round-up

PM181420 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 83 First Edition p 7

[TASS reports: "Events in Chad"]

[Text] London, 17 July -- The present Ndjamena government has rejected the OAU appeal for an immediate cessation of armed operations and the commencement of talks with Goukouni Oueddei, chairman of the Transitional Government of National Unity and leader of the Chadian National Liberation Front (Frolinat), with a view to restoring peace in that central African country. As REUTERS reports, M. Soumaila, the Hissein Habre regime's minister of information, has stated that "his government's position remains unchanged and it refuses to hold talks."

The pro-Western Habre regime owes its temporary military successes to military aid from France and other allies, REUTERS acknowledges. Zaire has sent the Ndjamena regime an American transport aircraft and has sent subunits to crack commandos to Chad. According to AP, the offensive by Hissein Habre's forces was supported by 10 French-made armored cars.

Paris, 17 July -- France has no right to interfere in Chad's affairs or send weapons there, M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, stated in an interview for the Paris weekly LE POINT. Many of the problems of Africa today, including events in Chad, are the result of France's shameful colonial policy on the continent.

Tripoli, 17 July -- Libya fully supports the OAU's proposals aimed at an immediate cease-fire in Chad and the attainment of national reconciliation, the Libyan news agency JANA stated. The Chad problem must be resolved within the OAU without interference by the imperialist powers.

The agency describes as "groundless and false" the assertions spread by the present Ndjamena government to the effect that Libya servicemen are allegedly taking part in combat operations on the side of the Transitional Government of National Unity in Chad. With the help of such falsehoods the Ndjamena regime is trying to create the conditions for extending Western aid to the Hissein Habre regime and further internationalizing the conflict.

'Urgent' Military Aid

LD190722 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Washington, July 19 TASS -- President Reagan has sanctioned the urgent shipment to Chad of a large consignment of American military equipment to the total value of ten million dollars, THE WASHINGTON POST reports. The equipment will be airlifted by the United States Air Force beginning with the next several days. According to the newspaper, the equipment has been earmarked both for the troops of the head of the present Chad regime, Hissein Habre, and for units of the Zaire Armed Forces that fight on his side.

The administration does not conceal that the urgent military aid to the Chad regime, which, as reported earlier, assumed power with CIA participation, is one of the key elements of Western strategy on developments in that African country. According to estimates of commentators, these deliveries are a prelude not only to direct military United States intervention in developments in Chad, but also to activisation of provocative operations against Libya, a neighbour of Chad, whose independent policy has long aroused Washington's fury.

KISSINGER NAMED TO U.S. PANEL ON CENTRAL AMERICA

LD181809 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Washington July 18 TASS -- The U.S. Administration is planning to step up further U.S. interference in Central America. This aim is pursued by the decision to set up a bipartisan national committee on Central America, which was announced today by President Ronald Reagan in his speech at a convention of the Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. The President claimed that the committee was to lay a foundation for a long-term standard national approach to the problems of freedom and independence of the countries of the region. According to the U.S. press reports, the committee will be headed by Henry Kissinger, a former U.S. secretary of state.

Reagan's decision, as observers point out, is explained in the first place by growing criticism in Congress and the country as a whole of the administration's adventurist policy in Central America. The new committee, which is being created following the pattern of the bipartisan committee for strategic forces, which supported the administration's programme for the deployment of MX missiles, is designed to railroad through Congress the plans of the White House pertaining to that region.

CONTADORA GROUP DISCUSSES U.S. IN CENTRAL AMERICA

LD182154 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 18 Jul 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] In the Mexican resort of Cancun the presidents of Mexico, Columbia, Venezuela, and Panama, the countries comprising the so-called Contadora Group, have been meeting. They have discussed the possibilities of a peaceful settlement to the crisis situation in Central America which has arisen as a result of military interference by the United States. The presidents of the four Latin American states believe that the further exacerbation of the situation in Central American could lead to a major armed conflict in this region. You see, the United States is not only training Somozist mercenaries for an incursion into Nicaraguan territory, but is also nudging the Honduran Armed Forces into unleashing aggression against the revolutionary republic. To avoid the further escalation of the crisis, the presidents of Mexico, Venezuela, Columbia, and Panama have put forward concrete proposals directed towards ensuring peace. They are contained in a declaration signed by the heads of the four states at the end of the meeting in Cancun. The presidents called for an end to be put to all hostile actions in Central America, the withdrawal of foreign military advisers, the prohibition of establishing foreign military bases in this region, and a freeze on the current arms level. It is necessary, they underlined, for all states to promote the creation of a climate of detente and political trust in the region. This call is addressed primarily to the United States.

All the indications are that the United States' CIA, on direct orders from the White House, is preparing plans of broad aggression. The CIA director, Casey, has demanded additional allocations for support for the Somozist counterrevolutioaries, stating that their numbers have grown from 7,000 to 15,000. Foreign press agencies report the growing military tension in the zone of the Honduras-Nicaragua border and the feverish activity in the new military camp created by the Pentagon in the small town of Puerto Castilla on the Atlantic coast of Honduras. In just this one camp there are 120 U.S. military advisers.

PRAVDA ON CONTINUITY, INNOVATION IN CPSU POLICY

PM181535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 83 First Edition p 2

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences S. Kolesnikov: "Continuity and Innovation" under the rubric "Toward the 80th Anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress"]

[Text] The further back into the depths of time the historic date of the formation of Lenin's party recedes, the more clearly the continuity and innovation of the CPSU's political course at different stages in the formation of socialist civilization stand out in indissoluble unity.

The entire living fabric of the Communist Party's revolutionary theory and policy is imbued with continuity and historicism. That phenomenon has an objective basis -- the continuing development of society and the consistent succession of generations of builders of the new world. Lenin's demand that the party's tasks should be derived "... from PREVIOUS [word printed in boldface] moves and stages of movement" (Complete Collected Works, vol 13, p 312) greatly determines the content, forms and methods of the activity of the new type of party.

Real continuity presupposes constant renewal, creativity and an attentive attitude to past experience. In order, in Marx' words, "not to deprive oneself of the desired result and so as not to lose the fruits of civilization," it is necessary to alter the "inherited social forms" -- that which no longer accords with a given stage of social development and with new historical conditions. (See K. Marx, F. Engels. Works, Vol 27, p 403).

Successful progress is guaranteed by the dialectical combination of continuity and innovation in politics and in all spheres of activity. The essence of that requirement was expressed perfectly clearly and accurately by Lenin in his last public speech in November 1922: "Do not abandon the old gains" and, at the same time, "prove that we have not merely learned our past lessons by rote and are now repeating truisms" (Complete Collected Works, Vol 45, pp 305, 307).

That organic interconnection is shown above all in the party's theoretical work. Bolshevism emerged in 1903 in the firm basis of Marxist theory after inheriting its ideas, principles, and actual revolutionary essence.

Throughout its 80-year long path, the party has relied on that great ideological legacy and measures each step against it. However, that does not mean, of course, that it preserves it in the same way as archivists preserve old papers, mechanically "comparing" real life with given theoretical formulas.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum that in recent decades "there have been many important changes both in the life of Soviet society and of the life of other socialist countries and also in world development as a whole. All this requires a profound theoretical grasp and must be taken into account when the party's long-term strategy is formulated in the domestic and foreign policy spheres."

The concept of mature socialism elaborated by the CPSU's efforts reflects the real dynamics of our society's development and prospects. That concept shows the dialectical unity of real successes in the implementation of the many economic, social and cultural tasks of socialist building, the burgeoning shoots of the communist future and the still unresolved problems bequethed to us from the past. Such an approach, strictly speaking, is also a convincing expression of the fusion and unity of continuity and innovation in the very nature of the party's policy.

The creation of a new society -- according to Lenin's definition -- is a matter which requires generations and the work of many years. The future is forged from that "material" which the present generation has inherited from previous ones. But whereas Lenin said, at the dawn of Soviet power when the country was beginning to build a new society, that the "bricks had still not been made from which socialism is to be formed," socialist society, which has now reached a high level of maturity, has acquired the potential to develop on its very own basis. In other words, it can erect the edifice of communism by using those "bricks," as Lenin' puts it in his metaphor, which have been fired in the flames of colossal social transformations and have passed the test of durability.

Our country has reached developed socialism but it is still only at the beginning of that law-governed and historically long stage in the formation of the communist structure that conditions the complexity and novelty of the tasks facing the party and the Soviet people and determines the need for an innovative approach to the solution of socio-economic and ideological problems and to CPSU policy as a whole.

Picture our society soberly with all its successes, achievements, potential and needs and, at the same time, act with an eye to the future and spot promptly the imminent trends of social development -- those demands that the party puts forward stem directly from the Leninist science and art of politics and from the "ability," in Lenin's words, "to highlight the most important in the line or chain of development," (Vol 36 p 205). And that, Lenin noted, cannot be done without a precise definition of the correlation between the old and the new in a social organism that is developing and taking shape or without a clear picture of the sequence of forging together separate links in the historical chain of events.

There is, however, a linchpin that binds that chain together and ensures the organic fusion of continuity and innovation in Communist Party policy. It is the unity of its social guidelines and the constancy of its main policy aims and ideals.

Take, for example, concern for man and his comprehensive development, that point of departure of party policy in the full sense of the word.

As far back as the party's first Marxist program adopted by the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party Congress, the tasks of abolishing private ownership of the means of production and of introducing the "planned organization of the social production process" were firmly linked to the main aim of ensuring the "prosperity and comprehensive development of all members of society." Now, too, concern for Soviet man and for the conditions of his work, everyday life and spiritual development remains communists' policy precept. Under present-day conditions, however, the very concept of man's prosperity has been enriched. That concept now includes the social climate characteristic of socialism, a collectivist spirit and comradely mutual assistance, moral health and social optimism -- that which, taken in its entirety, distinguishes the fundamentally new quality of the working masses' life.

The image of the new society is also supplemented and expanded during the building of socialism. The living shoots of the future begin to grow in the very fabric of social relations, and the party's theoretical outlook broadens, which makes it possible not only to have a better view of the policy goal but also to outline specific ways and means of achieving it. To determine the appearance of the future as accurately as possible proceeding from reality and facts alone -- that was how Lenin saw the "attraction" of the party program. The party approaches this question from the same position now, too. "A realistic analysis of the prevailing situation and clear guidelines for the future linking the experience of life with our Communist Party's ultimate goals -- that is what the new edition of the CPSU Program should contain," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said at the June Central Committee plenum.

Thus progress not only preserves the revolutionary and humanistic nature of communist ideals and the party's policy goals but also enriches their very content in an innovative way.

The same also applies to other avenues of the policy and political practice of the new type of party. There has been nationwide support for the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum decisions that confirmed the continuity of the party's domestic and foreign policy. It is distinguished by consistency on the main and basic matters and, at the same time, a broad creative search for the best ways of implementing the new tasks and a consideration of the profound changes in production forces, production relations and in people's consciousness.

In recent years the party has taken the course of increasing the efficiency of, and intensifying, production and of combining in actual deeds the advantages of the socialist system with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. That is the main way to a qualitative improvement of production forces. The party now places the emphasis on pursuing an integrated scientific and technical policy, on developing the equipment and technology of the future and on automation and comprehensive mechanization with the aim of sharply reducing heavy manual labor. The implementation of that course is the aim of the measures already adopted and of those being formulated for improving planning and administration and creating the conditions to motivate the interest of labor collectives and or each worker in increasing output and improving quality.

It is an important feature of CPSU policy to bring into operation real reserves for developing the economy such as strengthening discipline and order and increasing the standard of organization and responsibility at all levels of our society. The struggle for that has been launched in the country on the party's initiative.

The Communist Party's social policy guidelines have remained unchanged for many years. However, new problems connected, in particular, with the process of further increasing Soviet society's social homogeneity and with establishing its classless structure are being raised and resolved with the broadening of the potential of real socialism and the intensification of the unity of social and economic policy in that sphere of CPSU activity. That aim which has been outlined in theory and which has been the dream of several generations of communists has now become a question of immediate practice.

Continuity and innovation are indissolubly united in the party's leadership of the development of socialism's political system. While rejecting far-fetched "gimmicks" and false schemes, the party believes that the gradual development of the Soviet state system into social self-management will occur by means of the successive development of two leading trends -- the further growth of the role of the state of the whole people and the masses' broader involvement in managing the country's affairs.

The party and the state act in a principled, consistent and balanced way in the struggle to implement our foreign policy goals proclaimed by the Great October revolution -- the goals of ensuring lasting peace and defending the peoples' right to independence and social progress. At the same time, the party also takes into account the fact that the correlation of forces in the world arena has now changed considerably. The pivotal program of foreign policy is the question of preserving human civilization itself and of defending man's right to life. And that makes it necessary to evaluate the basic point of the communist movement's activity in a new way. While continuing to oppose oppression and exploitation, communists are multiplying their efforts particularly in the struggle to avert nuclear catastrophe.

Combining continuity and innovation in its political course helps the party, in Lenin's words, to preserve the overall perspective, to see the main feature and at the same time not to cling to the obsolete, at certain moments to abandon that which has failed the test of time and practice and to boldly blaze new trails into the future.

In formulating and implementing its political line, the party proceeds from the premise that the forms of organization and the methods of work are determined primarily by the specific features of a given specific historial situation and by those tasks that directly stem from it. The tenet has been embodied in the entire history of the CPSU as a living and developing political organism dealing with a constantly changing social reality. Even now there is a topical ring to Lenin's recommendation that one should not only have the ability to take account of these new changes but also to "make use" of them, to seize them--if it may be put that way--and at the same time not to abandon oneself helplessly to the tide, not to cast aside the baggage of the past and to preserve the main features in the forms of activity and not only in theory, in the program and in the principles of policy" [quotation marks as published] (Vol 20, p 188).

Communists have always been armed with the tried and tested principle of democratic centralism and the Leninist approach to determining the party member's place and role in the forefront of struggle and creation. The CPSU's arsenal still contains a Leninist work style that is being developed creatively and enriched daily with the practice of party leadership which embraces increasingly broad spheres of social life.

Just as during social development different facets of Marxist-Leninist teaching become topical and come to the fore, so in the process of elaborating and implementing its policy the party turns to particular aspects of the great wealth of historical experience, selects from it and uses that which corresponds to present-day tasks and serves the practical acticity of socialist building.

Each development in history places new, complex and large-scale tasks before us. The CPSU's reliance on Marxist-Leninist revolutionary science and on the very rich experience of its history and the indissoluble link between continuity and innovation in the Leninist party's political course help to resolve them.

FORMER GOSPLAN CHAIRMAN KOSYACHENKO DIES

PM181354 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 83 First Edition p 6

[Obituary of Grigoriy Petrovich Kosyachenko]

[Excerpts] Grigoriy Petrovich Kosyachenko, personal pensioner of union status and CPSU member since May 1917, died 8 July 1983 at the age of 83, following a grave and prolonged illness.

G.P. Kosyachenko was born 1901 in an employee's family in Petrovka village, Voroshilovgrad Oblast.

Between 1940 and 1957 G.P. Kosyachenko worked at the USSR Gosplan as deputy chairman, first deputy chairman, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan.

In 1957-1960 G.P. Kosyachenko worked as USSR deputy minister of finance, and in 1960-1970 as director of the Financial Scientific Research Institute under the USSR Ministry of Finance.

G.P. Kosyachenko was a delegate to the 19th and 20th CPSU Congresses and was elected member of the Central Auditing Commission.

[Signed] N.A. Tikhonov, N.I. Ryzhkov, I.V. Arkhipov, N.K. Baybakov, V.F. Garbuzov, B.I. Gostev, M.S. Smirtyukov, V.S. Alkhimov, L.A. Voronin, V.V. Dementsev, S.A. Sitaryan, L.Ye. Babashkin.

TURKMEN PARTY, GOVERNMENT BODIES CONVENE

Supreme Soviet Session

GF131924 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 29 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpts] The 7th session of the 10th convocation of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet was held at the meeting hall of the Supreme Soviet in Ashkhabad on 28 June. At 1000, O. Ovezgel'dyyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet, and his deputies E.M. Ovezova and P.Y. Sheblikin took their places. The deputies and those who were invited to the session applauded members and candidate members of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, Comrades P. Annaorazov, A.S. Boyko, M.G. Gapurov, V.F. Dzhulenev, Ch. S. Karryyev, N.V. Makarkin, G.S. Mishchenko, M. Mollayeva, M.A. Charryyev, M.G. Schmidt, B. Yazkulieyev, O.I. Ishankuiiyev, S.A. Niazov, and V.A. Kharkov.

The chairman announced the opening of the seventh session. The deputies and those who were invited stood in honor of the memory of T. Durdinazarov, deputy of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet, who had passed away after the previous session. On the proposal of the chairmanship, the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet approved the agenda and the order of the session's work.

The following questions were included in the agenda of the session: 1. Measures for further increasing the production of consumer goods and for improving their quality in the Turkmen SSR in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress; 2. a draft of the Turkmen SSR housing code; 3. a report on the work of the Turkmen SSR People's Control Committee; 4. a question on the establishment of a permanent commission for energy to be subordinate to the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet; and 5. a question on the approval of the edicts of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Supreme Soviet heard a report by Deputy Ch. S. Karryyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, on the progress of and measures for further increasing the production of consumer goods and for improving their quality in the Turkmen SSR in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Participating in the discussion of this question were deputies R.A. Annayev of the May Electoral Okrug No 289 in Deinauskiy Rayon; A. Baymakhanova of the Ostrovskiy Electoral Okrug No 8 in Ashkhabad city; V.P. Ilushkin of the Nagiyevskiy Electoral Okrug No 239 in Oktyabriskiy Rayon; A. Begdzhanov of the Kadir-Yabskiy Electoral Okrug No 159 in the Karakum Rayon; Y.M. Khalmuradova of the Gagarin Electoral Okrug No 123 in Bayram-Ali City; M. Sapiyev of the Giyaurskiy Electoral Okrug No 65 in Giyaur Rayon; B. Taganurdiyev of the Krasnoarmeiskiy Electoral Okrug No 97 in Nebit-Daga City; E.G. Ribalov of the Kizil-Arvatskiy Electoral Okrug No 86 in Kizil-Arvat City; A. Dzhalayev of the Poltoradkiy Electoral Okrug No 133 in Mary City; and O.M. Kafurov of the Sayatskiy Electoral Okrug No 306 in Sayatskiy Rayon.

M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered an important speech at the session.

The session unanimously accepted the resolution of the Supreme Soviet on the progress of and the measures for further increasing the production of consumer goods and for improving their quality in the Turkmen SSR in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

After that the Supreme Soviet proceeded to review the draft of the Turkmen SSR housing code. V.V. Vershinin, deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, presented a report on this question. On behalf of the permanent commissions for legislative proposals and for municipal and consumer services of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy I. Bekiyev, chairman of the legislative proposals commission, presented a report on this question.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the law of the Turkmen SSR housing code. The session then proceeded to the next question of the agenda and heard in this regard the report of the Turkmen SSR People's Control Committee presented by Deputy N.V. Makarkin, chairman of the committee. Corresponding resolutions were approved on the question reviewed.

On the instructions of the Supreme Soviet, a proposal on the formation of a permanent energy commission to be subordinate to the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet was discussed. A resolution for the formation of such a commission was adopted and its staff was elected. Deputy V.N. Rebrik was elected as chairman of the permanent commission for energy. The Supreme Soviet also approved decisions on some changes in the staff of the permanent commissions of the Supreme Soviet.

After that the Supreme Soviet heard a report by Deputy O. Nazarova, secretary of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet, and approved corresponding laws and resolutions. With this the 7th session of the 10th convocation of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet concluded its work.

CP CC Plenum

PM131537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 83 First Edition p 2

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent A. Grachev under the general heading "By the Strength of Conviction; The Communists Discuss Tasks in Implementation of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum Decisions": "Turkmenistan"]

[Text] Ashkhabad -- Questions of ideological, political, and educational work are the focus of attention for the republic's party organization. The working people's communist education is constantly improving here. Furthermore, there is every greater consideration of the interests and peculiarities of various population groups, and this has had a positive effect on the republic's public and economic life.

The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee plenum has analyzed how to improve still further the conduct of the most important work of educating man in the light of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. It was noted in the report by M. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, and in the speeches by B. Atayev, first secretary of the Tashauz party obkom; minister of education M. Aliyeva; minister of culture A. Mamiliyev; M. Dovranova, team leader at the Makhtumkul Kolkhoz; and others, that it is necessary to encourage and disseminate more actively the leading experience in educational work accumulated in the republic. Mention was made of the collectives of the Shatlykgazdobycha Association, Chardzhou's No 15 Motor Vehicle Pool, Ashkhabad's Petroleum Machine Building Plant, the Karabogazsulfat Association, and Kaakhka's Cotton-Ginning Plant, all of which give much attention to their work with people. This is why these collectives have excellent production results.

However, that is not the case everywhere. Sharp words were uttered at the plenum about the further strengthening of labor discipline. The republic's national economy suffers considerable losses through some workers' negligent attitude toward their duties, through delays and shirking. Many collectives tolerate such occurrences. It is necessary for party gorkoms and raykoms to devote more attention to the introduction of team contracts and show concern for enhancing collective and personal responsibility for attaining better end results.

Such forms of links with the working people as rural gatherings, open letter days, "roundtable" meetings, oral bulletins [ustnyye zhurnaly], and ideological plan conferences have proved their worth in the republic.

It has become a rule for many party workers to regularly address labor collectives and speak in residential districts and to carefully study the people's demands and moods. The Tashauz Oblast party organization makes skillful use of people's political schools. Their aim is to educate the nonworking population of pensioners, housewives, mothers with many children, and war and labor invalids.

At the same time, it was said at the plenum that the party organizations have not yet made sure that people are constantly and promptly given answers to questions worrying them. Especially grave errors occur in work at places of residence, the smaller collectives, hostels, and remoted populated points.

Scientific research is still weak in the social sciences and with regard to the problems of communist education. The scientists in the republic's Academy of Sciences are frequently guilty of devoting themselves exclusively to the interests of their own dissertations, petty subject matters, and superficial approach to the subjects under research. And yet, the social scientists are the ones who must provide effective practical recommendations and substantiated social forecasts. There was extensive discussion about the population's atheistic education. And this was no accident. There are many problems here. For example, over 300 self-styled Muslim clerics are active in the republic. They are especially active in the so-called "holy places." It is mainly the nonworking women who succumb to this narcosis. It is necessary to involve them more in productive and sociopolitical life. The councils of elders must be used more widely in the struggle against remnants of the past and in the atheistic education. They exist, after all, in each kolkhoz and sovkhoz, in each rayon and city. It is necessary that a more determined struggle against religious prejudices be waged by every party organization, by all communists.

Much attention was given at the plenum to mass information and propaganda media. The standard of their work has significantly improved recently. At the same time, substantial problems exist here. For example, the press wages an inadequate struggle against such abnormal phenomena as acquisitiveness and bribery, drunkenness and hooliganism, bureaucracy and indifference toward people. Attempts are still made in the republic to block critical statements or to "pacify" editorial boards with formal written answers.

Many shortcomings in publishing work were noted. Thus, the plans for literature publication go unfulfilled year in and year out. There is cause for special alarm due to failures in the publication of children's books. Ashkhabad's Press House is not functioning normally, with the printers' labor poorly organized and lax discipline. The quality of printed material is very poor. The Turkmen SSR Gosplan and Council of Ministers must earnestly tackle the strengthening of the printing base. The material and technical base of the republic's state radio and television is deteriorating rapidly. The Radio Center has been under construction for 17 years now! And the end is still not in sight.

The speakers said that the boards of the republic's creative unions are slack in analyzing the processes occurring in literature and the arts and show an insufficiently exacting approach to the discussion of new works and their ideological and artistic standards. The state of affairs in criticism is also not up to modern requirements. It is necessary to enhance the militancy of party organizations working in creative unions and cultural institutions.

The Komsomol has to play an important role in the education of youth. But frequently the Komsomol committees and primary organizations stand aloof from the problems perturbing young people. There are many omissions in internationalist and military-patriotic education and in the struggle against alien trends from abroad.

The communists adopted a resolution outlining specific measures to implement the CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions and improve all ideological and mass-political work among Turkmen working people.

Gapurov Supreme Soviet Speech

GF171700 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 29 Jun 83 pp 1, 2

[Text of speech delivered by M. G. Gapurov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, at the Seventh Session of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet in Ashkhabad 28 June]

[Text] Respected comrade deputies. We are all witnesses to the major historical events in the life of our party and country. With unremitting attention and interest the workers of our republic and all the Soviet people followed the work of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Soviet people have welcomed with deep satisfaction the election of comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the chairmanship of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium -- the election which reflects the supreme interests of our Communist Party and Soviet Government.

Allow me on behalf of the highest legislative organ in the republic, the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet, and in your name to congratulate again dear Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for his election to the post of the head of the Soviet Government as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and to wish him robust health and great success in the versatile party and government activity.

As is known to you all the activity of the CPSU is dedicated to the continuous care for the Soviet man, for his diverse development, and for the creation of peaceful conditions for achieving his historical mission -- the establishment of communism. Our party deduces from this that the creation of a new man is not only an important aim, but is also an indispensable condition for communist construction. The June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee discussed vital questions on ideological and mass education work and adopted corresponding resolutions on these questions. It approved unanimously the program instructions and conclusions contained in the speech of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and in the report of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee, which have been added to the activity of the party, soviet, and economic organs of the Soviet Turkmenistan.

The party committees and organizations and every communist in the republic are now confronted with the responsibility that on the basis of studying the material of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Eighth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet they should organize themselves to propagate and clarify this material and spread its ideas and contents among Communists and workers. What is most important is to quickly verify the specified measures, to lure the non-party people into the impending work, and to firmly follow the rule, which says "incline toward deeds and not toward fine words."

Comrades! To work for man and for his good is the program demand of our party. As is known, the 26th CPSU Congress stressed the necessity of maintaining intimate connections between economic and social policies. The major way to realize that is through the versatile increase of consumer goods production, expansion of their variety, and improvement of their product quality. In addition to the Food Program being carried out in our country, the maintenance of the daily demand goods is considered to be an indispensable condition for satisfying the needs of the Soviet peoples. This was particularly referred to in the speech of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on 29 April this year on further measures for maintaining consumer goods through 1983-85 is considered to be a new manifestation of the continuous care by our party for raising the prosperity of the Soviet people. This document and also the other resolutions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on developing the production of mass demand and daily goods stand for a concrete program of our activity in this important part of work. Considerable work has been done during the past years for expanding the volume of production goods for the market and for expanding their variety and improving their quality. Construction of large enterprises for light and food industry is in progress. The growth of production of consumer items is considerably higher than the rate of developing the republic's industry. This has been reviewed by the draft plan of economic and social development for 1984 and such a tendency is conserved throughout the 11th 5-Year Plan. This year, the production of goods for the population increased by 7.7 percent while its overall growth was scheduled for 5.2 percent.

The report of Comrade Karryyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, and the speeches of the deputies have satisfactorily analyzed the results of our work regarding this question. Hence, I will not dwell on these results, but I want to draw your attention to the question which have not been solved to date.

We are seriously harassed by the considerable shortcomings in the work of maintaining goods for workers, especially the daily and top priority goods. The assortment and quality of the discharged products are not meeting the increasing demand. The CPSU Central Committee demands that every section of material production and every enterprise regardless of its specialization make its contribution to the replenishment of the country's trade resources. The conformity of trade with the daily income of the population is considered to be the unique and acceptable way of meeting the increasing needs. In his speech at the June plenum, Yu. V. Andropov noted that the elimination of the imbalance existing in this affair is an economic and political task.

Therefore, beginning this year new indices will be introduced in the plans of all the national economy sectors. This means that every rayon and oblast and the republic in general are charged with the task of producing consumer goods at a sum not less than the yearly fund allocated to the workers' wages. Regrettably, the reserves which we have are not being fully used in this regard. Many enterprises of the group "A", including the state committee for agricultural technology, the minister of transport, and the construction ministries and departments have not started until now to discharge goods for the market. The oblast soviet executive committees, the city and rayon soviet executive committees, and the executive committees of the local council are obviously not playing an adequate role toward this question and are not fully using the right granted to them in directing the discharge of goods. The solvent needs of the population in a number of regions such as Ashkhabad and Mary Oblasts, Kirov, Murgab and other rayons are being met less successfully than in the republic as a whole.

The Turkmen SSR State Planning Committee in a joint action with the ministries and departments has worked up a proposal on the additional production of consumer goods this year. These proposals have been approved by the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee and the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers. Regrettably, these tasks have not been fulfilled to date. A number of ministries, departments, and subordinate union enterprises, including the republic's Light Industry Ministry and local industry ministry were not able to cope with these tasks. The Council of Ministers; the ministries and departments; the oblast, city, and rayon people's deputies councils are required to make a serious study of the reasons causing this delay and to develop measures for the unconditional fulfillment of the additional tasks during 1983.

Constant care should be dedicated to the expansion of goods variety for the people and to the enhancement of goods quality. It is already necessary to maintain the demands of the population for the priority essential goods in the coming years owing to the increase in production and the maximum use of raw materials. The production of goods of economic and cultural significance has emerged as a sharp question in the republic. There is a high demand from the people for galvanized and aluminum plates and dishes, vegetable crop implements, feather goods, and others. However, the plan for the production of these goods has not been fulfilled. The use of the local material resources and processing of the materials extracted from the production process are considered a great reserve for increasing the production of consumer goods and for expanding the variety of goods. The Ministry of Local Industry and its organs and the local councils executive committees should make work energetically in this regard. However, inadequate attention has been dedicated to the use of local raw materials. The specific size of this production in the overall volume of production is not growing and is lagging far behind.

There are many shortcomings in the work of other ministries and departments. The leaders of ministries and departments, unions, enterprises, the oblast soviet executive committees, and the city and rayon soviet executive committees are required to be more actively involved in the search of reserves when using local raw materials and the materials extracted from the production process. It is time now to move from words to deeds.

It particularly follows to discuss the quality of the produced goods. The inadequate attention of the individual economic leaders to this question leads to the fact that a large quantity of unnecessary goods may be produced. The speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov at the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum noted that good initial materials should be selected so that people feel satisfied with the goods produced. If we take the products which are marked with the state sign of quality it follows to say that here we are considerably below the average level. In comparison with last year, the specific number of such products was less. A total of 15 enterprises have not fulfilled the 5-month task for the production of high quality products.

The work for expanding the production of products which bear honorary and (?five star) titles is being carried out unsatisfactorily in a number of enterprises. While the Ashkhabad Clothes Factory imeni the 60th Anniversary of the USSR and the Mary Pobeda Factory are each producing over 29 percent of high quality goods, the Tashauz Clothes Factory is producing only 10 percent, the Chardzhou Clothes Factory is producing 13 percent, and the Nebit-Degskiy Clothes Factory 11 percent. It is very important now to create in every ministry, department, and labor collective the necessary conditions for the production of high quality products and to raise the level of engineering and control work. It is necessary to reorganize decisively the work of the technical and control sections and to select to their staff educated, highly qualified, and principled experts. Great methodical and organizational work in this plan belongs to the administration of the Turkmen SSR Gosstandart [as published]:

Comrades! As was noted in the speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, great reserves for increasing the production of goods for the people are obtainable through the considerable increase of labor productivity. One out of every four enterprises producing consumer goods has not coped with the specified tasks for increasing labor productivity. The majority of such enterprises are found in the ministries of light industry, cotton cleaning industry and meat and dairy industry. In fulfilling the tasks of increasing labor productivity and increasing the production of goods we are required to pay the most serious attention to the further strengthening of discipline, to the firm supervision of the accorded pledges, to the achievement of labor and production organization, and to the expanded introduction of its progressive forms, some of which are the brigade contract system and the more effective use of the available production potential in the sections which are producing these products.

For the successful realization of these tasks we now have accurate and concrete guidance. These are the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum; the speech of Comrade Yu V. Andropov, general secretary of our party; and the law on labor collectives adopted by the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The fulfillment of the tasks set by the party for maintaining industrial and food products to the population demands that we focus our attention on the construction, introduction, and assimilation of new capacities for the production of these goods and on the expansion of a set of branches for operating local and light industry enterprises.

A big program of capital construction in the field of group "B" enterprises is being carried out in the republic. The Bezmenin Carpet Combine, the cotton-spinning factory in Neft'zavodsk, the stocking factory in Nebit-Dag, and others which will be constructed during the current 5-year plan period will considerably allow us to increase the production of goods for the people.

The Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee reviewed the progress of work on the construction of the light and cotton clearning industry projects and adopted the measures worked out by the ministries and departments for achieving the annual plans of capital construction and for putting the planned projects into operation. The oblast soviet executive committees and ministries should establish the tasks for overcoming this delay and should institute an effective monthly control over the progress of realizing these measures. It follows to dedicate special attention to the local industry projects such as the construction of branches for the operating enterprises which should discharge products next year.

The rapid assimilation and full use of the available capacities are considered to be one of the major ways of increasing the production of consumer goods. The party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms; the oblast soviet executive committees; the city and rayon soviet executive committees; and the leaders of ministries and enterprises are thus required to do what is necessary so that the state-produced products are sold at the earliest possible time, that the operating equipment is used to its maximum capacity and that every cubic meter of the industrial area is used to the maximum.

Comrades! The study of the consumer's demand conjucture is a very important factor in satisfying the needs of the population for goods. It is always necessary to know goods will be highly demanded now and in the future, how fashion changes and in what way should the variety of goods be renewed. Before anyone else, the trade workers are supposed to answer these and many other questions. To this end, it is necessary to study the situation in the market and its prognosis on a scientific basis. The Ministry of Trade and the Turkmen cooperative unions and their organs should decisively organize the prognostication of buying demands and strengthen their connection with industry and widely publicize the produced goods.

The concerned ministries and departments should play a decisive role in verifying the program specified in the 5-year plan for increasing the production of consumer goods.

Comrades, the work of fulfilling the decisions of the party and government for maintaining consumer goods for the Soviet people requires a very high standard of responsibility. Success in this greatly depends on the well-planned and thorough organization of this affair, and on organized political work with the people. The guarantee for successfully fulfilling the specified tasks lies in the continuous control over this work by the obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, the primary party organizations as well as in the exploitation of the rich work experience of the best collectives and the production of progressive workers.

An important role here belongs to socialist emulation and to the planned work for the persistent rise of labor productivity on basis of the introduction of new equipment and technology, progressive experience and the simultaneous development of perception, the movement for communist work labor, the savings of material resources and the widespread of struggle in honor of the factory's trademark.

The party, trade union and komsomol organizations; the local councils executive committees; the ministries and departments; and also our respected deputies should always develop styles and methods for their work and should encourage the spirit of creative initiative, socialist enterprise, the skillful use of local capabilities and resources in the cadres.

Comrade deputies, 5 months of the third cordial year of the 11th 5-year plan period have passed. Turkmenistan's workers, like all the Soviet people, are successfully verifying the plans of our party. The results of these 5 months certify that the major tasks of the economic and social development plan are being successfully fulfilled in the republic. The volume of industrial production for these 5 months in comparison with the same period last year increased by 5.2 percent, and the tasks for increasing labor productivity were overfulfilled. I gladly inform you, respected deputies, that yesterday, 27 June, the republic's industry fulfilled the 6-month plan! By the end of the month tens of millions of rubles worth of additional products will be produced.

Despite the unfavorable weather conditions, the sowing of cotton and other agricultural crops was carried out at an optimum time and their cultivation is progressing at high rates. The republic's silkworm breeders delivered 5,400 tons of concoons and fulfilled the annual plan by 124 percent. Harvesting and delivery to the state of grains, fruits and berries began earlier than in the previous years. The plan for the first half of the year for livestock production was fulfilled. But there is still much work to be done on the farms.

The duty of the party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organs, and the republic's ministries and departments is to lead the increasing political and labor enthusiasm of the masses initiated by the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and mobilize these masses for the hard work, the rapid elimination of existing shortcomings, the full exploitation of available reserves and, on this basis, fulfill the stall plans and socialist pledges adopted in the current year, the cordial year of the 11th 5-year plan period.

Comrade deputies, allow me to express the assurance that the workers of Soviet Turkmenistan will do everything toward the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks outlined in the speech of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

SVERDLOVSK SECTION OF GAS PIPELINE OPERATING

LD181727 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Nizhnyaya Tura (Sverdlovsk region) July 18 TASS -- The Sverdlovsk section of the Urengoi-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline has been put into operation. The 458-kilometre steel pipeline has started feeding gas from transpolar regions across the Urals to the European part of the USSR.

The builders are thus half a year ahead of the schedule of the gas pipeline construction, albeit they have to work far from the main transport routes, in difficult condition of the northern Urals with its impassable marshes, taiga and mountain ridges.

Mills and factories all over the USSR have speedily fulfilled the orders for the supply of machinery and materials for it. The determination of the Soviet people to fulfil the important assignment within a short time has foiled the attempts of the U.S. Administration at slowing down the rate of building the gas pipeline.

USSR FOREIGN TRADE BANK APPROVES ANNUAL REPORT

LD181702 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS -- A general stockholders' meeting of the USSR Bank for Foreign Trade has approved the annual report for the year of 1982, the balance by January 1, 1983, and the income distribution over the past year.

The stockholders' meeting pointed out that the activities of the USSR Bank for Foreign Trade in 1982 were proceeding in complicated conditions in connection with the increased pressure by the U.S. administration on its partners in the aggressive NATO bloc for curbing trade and economic cooperation with the USSR and other countries of the socialist communities, the crisis phenomena in the economy of the West and the extremely unstable situation in the world commodity and monetary markets.

Despite the afore-mentioned circumstances, the volume of Soviet foreign trade has been steadily growing, and on the basis of its growth, crediting, monetary and account settling operations of the USSR Bank for Foreign trade with foreign banks continued developing. The USSR Foreign Trade Bank is in correspondence with 1,812 foreign banks in most countries of the world. The balance of the bank by January 1, 1983 had totalled 54,500 million roubles, which is a 9.7 per cent increase over the year 1982. The volume of credits granted by the Bank for the development of foreign trade operations also grew over the same period.

The bank's stock and reserve capital by January 1, 1983 had made 1,185 million roubles.